

1758-1908

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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR
OF THE
GREATER PITTSBURGH

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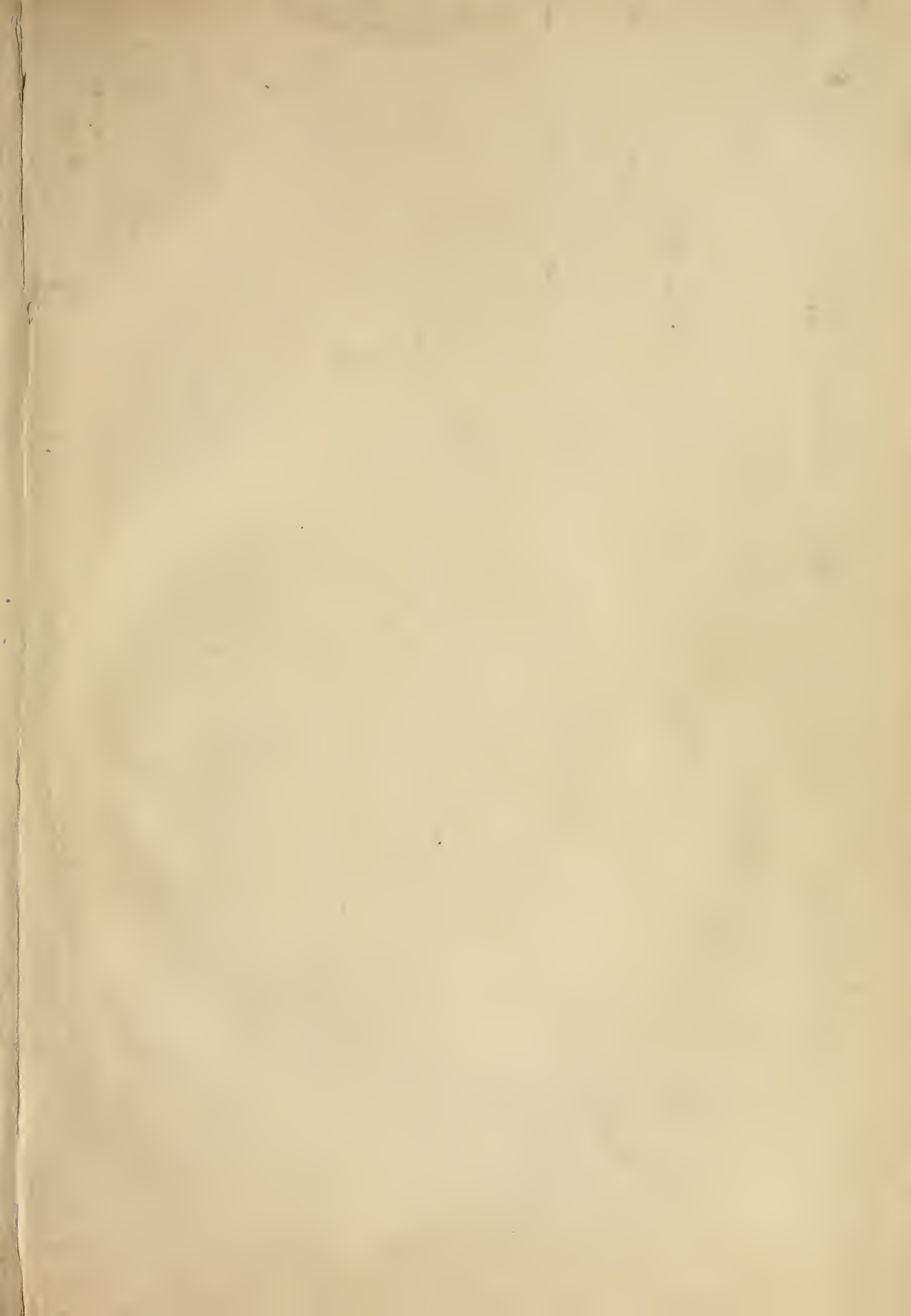



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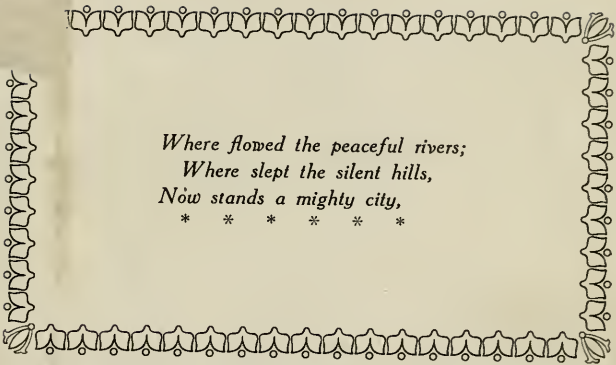
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*Where flowed the peaceful rivers;
Where slept the silent hills,
Now stands a mighty city,*
* * * * *



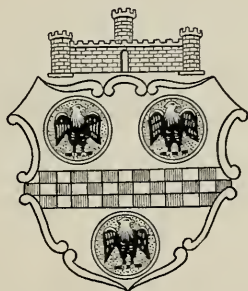
PITTSBURGH IN 1859

1758—1908

*Sesqui-Centennial
and Historical Souvenir*

OF THE

Greater Pittsburgh



Edited and Compiled by
HENRY BROWNFIELD SCOTT

September Twenty-Seventh to October Third
and November Twenty-Fifth

Pittsburgh, Pa.

1908

TO THE WHOLE WORLD

Greeting:

F159
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PITTSBURGH is one hundred and fifty years old. Therefore, the nearly one million people who live within its borders rejoice and befittingly celebrate. And much reason have they to shout, to sing, to put on gala attire, and parade, and extend greetings and welcome to the whole world. For, is not the city great, and day by day growing greater?

Supreme in industrial developments, rich beyond comparison in the gifts of nature, patriotic in the affairs of the state and nation, brilliant in the achievements of science and art, aggressive in commercial endeavor, Pittsburgh has attained an enviable position on its one-hundred-fiftieth birthday.

No pains nor expense has been spared by those in charge of the arrangements for the proper celebrating of the city's birth, and they and every other son and daughter of Father Pitt gladly and cordially extend greetings to the whole world, and especially to those who come to help celebrate his honored natal day.

And, too, the Author and Publisher of this volume extends greetings, and takes occasion here to thank those who have so generously supported him with their patronage, thus making possible the issuance of the *Sesqui-Centennial and Historical Souvenir of The Greater Pittsburgh*.

THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

HISTORY OF PITTSBURGH

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE GROWTH OF THE CITY
SINCE ITS BIRTH * A TALE OF MARVELOUS
ADVANCEMENT, HEROIC STRUGGLES AND IN-
DUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE * THE STORY OF
ALLEGHENY * * * * *

The name, "Pittsburgh," was first used officially about the time Fort Duquesne was surrendered to the English by the French (November 25, 1758.) The city's birth, however, dates back to the first contention of England with France for the Continent of North America. That these two great powers, seeking control of the Continent, must meet was inevitable, and meet they did, where the Ohio is formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers.

In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia received advices that the French and Indians were menacing and encroaching upon the lands of the Ohio Company, (an English land-holding company), at the head of the Ohio river. Acting under instructions from Dinwiddie, George Washington, then but 21 years old, was given his first important commission—that of bearing a communication to the French forces.

In his journal of this "Tour Over the Allegheny Mountains," Washington says: "As I got down before the canoe I spent some time in viewing the rivers (Monongahela and Allegheny) and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, and it has the absolute command of both rivers."

City's Site Chosen

Thus was the site chosen for what eventually became Fort Duquesne, and later Fort Pitt. With an institution for defense and the natural advantage of river transportation, the seed was sown that blossomed into the magnificent city of the Pittsburgh of to-day.

Governor Dinwiddie, quick to act upon the recommendation of Washington, commissioned Capt. Trent to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. While Trent and the major portion of his small command left the site to seek provisions (April, 1754) the French, under Contrecaem, came down from the north and successfully demanded the surrender of the fort. Contrecaem completed the fort and named it Duquesne in honor of Governor-General Marquis Du Quesne of Canada.

Until this time the English government had forced the colonists to assume the burden of repelling the French, but in 1755 General Braddock landed in Virginia as commander of the British forces, bringing two regiments of 500 men each. Braddock received little encouragement from the colonists until aided by Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster in Pennsylvania. However, Braddock's attempt to capture Fort Duquesne resulted in ignominious failure

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in a battle fought on the present site of Braddock. Washington took part in the engagement, had two horses shot from under him and four bullets penetrated his coat.

A guerrilla warfare continued between the contending forces and in 1757, when William Pitt was made Prime Minister of England, he commissioned General John Forbes to capture the much-desired Fort Duquesne. Forbes raised his army in this country, Benjamin Franklin was again called upon to do the recruiting, and Washington again enlisted in the cause. The army numbered 7,000.

After many discouraging failures Gen. Forbes, on November 24, 1758, took possession of Fort Duquesne after the French had evacuated the night before, blowing up the magazines and doing all damage possible. Forbes immediately rechristened the fort Fort Pitt in honor of William Pitt.

It is a noteworthy fact that the day following the capture of Fort Duquesne, Gen. Forbes, in writing to Lieut.-Gov. Denny, dated his letter "Fort Duquesne—or now Pitts-Borough." Several weeks later Forbes died in Philadelphia. A temporary stockade was erected on the ruins and a substantial fort completed by Gen. Stanwix, in 1759.

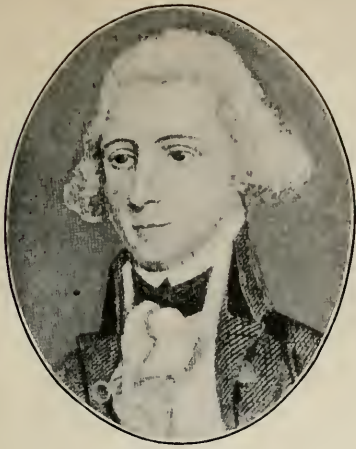
Three years after the naming of the site "Pitts-Borough"—or in 1761—the commanding officer of the fort took a census of the settlement and reported a population of 324 men, 92 women and 48 children living outside the garrison in a total of 220 houses. That the Indians also formed a portion of the community is attested to in a letter received from Fort Pitt by Gen. Boquet, in May, 1763. This letter, from S. Ecuyer, declares: "They (Mingoes Indians) demand presents, but I have refused all excepting eight bushels of Indian corn which they have planted opposite Croghan's house, where they have formed a town."

Pittsburgh Destroyed

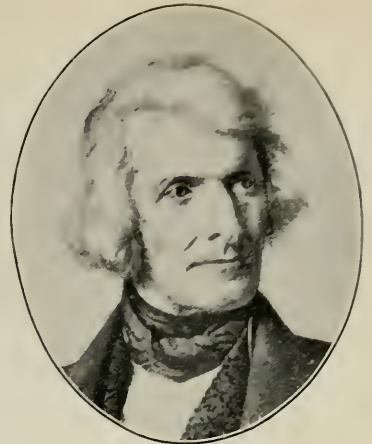
Owing to the Conspiracy of Pontiac, the town of Pitts-Borough was destroyed by the garrison late in 1763 in order to leave no shelter for the Indians, and the refugees flocked in the fort. In 1764 confidence was restored, and Col. John Campbell made a survey of a plan of lots, later known as the "Old Military Plan," which comprised that part of the city lying within the present boundaries of Water and Second, and Market and Ferry streets.

The Indians persistently attacked the fort and Gen. Boquet with a command arrived to help subdue them in the fall of 1764, and put an end to the Conspiracy of Pontiac. The only existing monument marking English dominion in Pittsburgh is the Block House, built by Gen. Boquet on what was practically the site of Fort Pitt, and which is now being jealously preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was built in 1764.

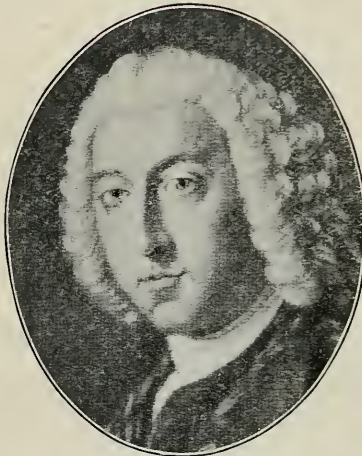
The importance of the site of Pitts-Borough was so generally recognized in those early days that it became the bone of contention between the English, French and Indians, and on October 24, 1768, at a conference held in Fort Stanwix, New York, between commissioners from New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia and the chiefs of the Six Nations, the lands lying west of the Susquehanna and embracing Pitts-Borough, were sold to Thomas and William Penn for \$10,000. A land office was soon opened and immigration followed. The Penns had previously laid claim to much of the same territory under a charter grant by Charles II, in 1681.



EBENEZER DENNY
First Mayor of Pittsburgh



JUDGE WM. WILKINS
First President Bank of Pittsburgh



RT. HON. WM. PITT
Father of Pittsburgh



GEN. EDW. BRADDOCK
Who met Defeat and Death at Braddock's
Field, July 9, 1755



COL. HENRY BOQUET
Swiss Officer who Built and Commanded
the Block House, 1764

First Celebration

The original Pittsburghers were liberally endowed with the spirit of patriotism, and, on May 16, 1775, when the struggle for independence was in its inception, a meeting was held in the borough at which "the spirited behavior of our brethren in New England" was "cordially approved," and it was unanimously resolved that "it is the indispensable duty of every American to resist the tyranny of the British Parliament." Capt. John Neville, on August 7 of the same year, was placed in command of Fort Pitt as a preparatory step toward the oncoming war of the Revolution. Gen. McIntosh succeeded to the command in 1778 and the fort became headquarters for the army of the Western Division. Gen. William Irvine was in charge of Fort Pitt when the surrender of Cornwallis was announced, and, in 1781, he ordered a town celebration.

Despite many menacing Indian raids, the town of Pitts-Borough grew rapidly after the Revolution. On July 29, 1786, the Pittsburgh Gazette, the first newspaper issued west of the Alleghenies was published by John Scull. Distilling became the most lucrative business of the surrounding territory, grain flourishing with little labor in the rich soil. With the establishment of the whiskey tax by Congress, in 1791, a general revolt ensued, and the famous Whiskey Insurrection followed. Not until President Washington set out for Pitts-Borough and had reached Bedford, preceded by the army, did the insurrection subside.

Progression resumed with peace, and, in 1787, a market house was established as the result of a town meeting. In the same year the Pittsburgh Academy was incorporated, and, in 1788, a circulating library, containing 500 books, was established.



PITTSBURGH IN 1817

From Sketch by Mrs. E. C. Gibson of Philadelphia, while on Wedding Tour

Not until 1793 were the Indians in the vicinity of Pitts-Borough given a final quietus. This was accomplished by the persistent and valient Gen. Anthony Wayne, and one year later (1794) Pitts-Borough was elected into a borough.

Previous to September 24, 1788, Pitts-Borough was in Westmoreland county, then the largest county in western Pennsylvania. On the above date the assembly created Allegheny county, then including what have since become Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong and portions of Indiana and Clarion counties. With the forming of Allegheny county came the establishment of a court house and county jail, and they were erected in the "heart of the town," where Diamond Market now stands.

After the adoption of the national constitution the growth of the community was rapid. It had a newspaper, postoffice, market place, schools and churches; was the county seat, a manufacturing community, and the natural and principal depot on the great national highway from east to west. Among the settlers were men of courage and foresight, and they sowed the seed of industry that has since crowned Pittsburgh with supremacy.

First Use of Coal in the Block House

These men were quick to realize the enormous advantage of the practical inexhaustible and easily accessible supply of fuel, for converting the iron and other raw material in which the vicinity was rich, into finished products. As early as 1766 coal was used in the Block House, and the settlers were quick to uncover the limitless natural resources. It is little wonder, then, that a community with natural transportation advantages, and rich in raw material, was destined to become the "Workshop of the World."

The iron industry upon which, with the subsequent development of steel, Pittsburgh laid its greatest foundation, found its first practical establishment with the Alliance Iron Works. The furnace of these works, located on Jacob's Creek, was blown in November 1, 1790. Other furnaces soon sprang up throughout the district.

The borough, at the time of its incorporation, in 1794, stretched from the Point to Grant street on the Monongahela side, and to Washington (now 11th) street, on the Allegheny side. The first election of borough officers resulted in the selection of: Two Chief Burgesses, George Robinson and Josiah Tannehill; High Constable, Samuel Morrison; Town Clerk, James Clow; Assistant Burgesses, Nathaniel Irish, John Johnston, George Adams and Nathaniel Bedford; Assessors, William Amberson, Abraham Kirkpatrick; Supervisors, William Gray and John McMasters. Bedford resigned as did McMasters. William Dunning and James Gray were elected to the respective vacancies and Bedford and McMasters fined by the court for delinquency, as a warning that duly elected officers would not be permitted to shirk their duties to the community.

Town councils met in the court house and more often in taverns, and the citizens took an active part in municipal legislation. Borough expenditures for the first year totaled £190, 4 shillings and 9 pence.

Closely following the establishment of the iron business came that of lumber and glass. Gen. James O'Hara and Maj. Isaac Craig were the pioneers in this industrial development, Gen. O'Hara being a contractor and boat owner. These two men established a glass house at the Point for the manufacture of green glass, and it was the first glass house in the country to use coal as fuel. O'Hara and Craig's eight-pot furnace led to the multiplication of glass works

which have made Pittsburgh the leading glass market of the world. Interesting in this development is the statement made by Gen. O'Hara, after much experimenting: "To-day we made the first bottle at a cost of \$30,000."

The annual floods had already become a source of much damage to the community and in June, 1798, for the purpose of "erecting piers to defend the river banks," a public lottery, authorized by the legislature, was conducted. Six thousand tickets at \$5 each were sold and 2,210 prizes offered, the town netting \$12,000 for the desired improvement.

Population in 1800

The census of 1800 credited Pittsburgh with a population of 1,565, and in 1803, the value of manufactured goods was placed at \$350,000. The first iron foundry in the town proper was established in this year by Joseph McClung, Joseph Smith and John Gormly on the present site of the Park building. This foundry played a prominent part in the war of 1812, furnishing government cannon, howitzers, shells and balls, and in supplying Commodore Perry's Lake Erie fleet and the army of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans.

Another industry was given its inception in 1812, when, by public subscription, funds were raised for the establishment of a cotton factory by Peter Eltonhead. The manufacture of iron wire was begun the same year by John Parkin, and, at the same time, Pittsburgh's first banking house was established, a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

In 1808 Benjamin Bakewell and Benjamin Page established in Pittsburgh the first flint glass house in the United States. Glass cutting began with this industry by a Mr. Eichbaum, formerly glass cutter for Louis XII, King of France.

The community boasted of 11 stone buildings, 283 of brick and 473 of frame or log, in 1810, and its population numbered 4,740. The building of the "New Orleans," the first steamboat in western waters, in Pittsburgh in 1811, was an important epoch in national commerce. Steam navigation in eastern waters was a success but its practicability in the tortuous and varying channels of western waters was an unsolved problem. Following this first success, 226 steamboats were built in Pittsburgh, between 1811 and 1835.

The establishment of a steamboat trade gave a wonderful impetus to the coal, iron and other industries and gave Pittsburgh a world, as well as a national market. The war of 1812 was also of immense ultimate benefit to Pittsburgh. The lack of European imports created heavy demands upon the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh from the rapidly increasing western population. During the war the government established the Allegheny Arsenal, in Pittsburgh, at a cost of \$300,000, for the manufacture and storage of arms and ammunition. The part played by Pittsburgh in that war brought the district into greater prominence as a political factor in the affairs of the nation.

With a population of about 10,000, the borough charter was out-grown, in 1816, and Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city on March 18 of that year. The city charter provided for a Mayor, Select and Common Councils, a Recorder, and 12 Aldermen.

Major Ebenezer Denny, First Mayor

Maj. Ebenezer Denny was elected the first mayor of Pittsburgh. The first members of Select Council were: James Ross, President; James Irwin, William Lecky, John Rosebergh, Mark Stackhouse, Richard Geary, William Hays,

Dr. George Stevenson and Samuel Douglass. Common Councilmen consisted of: William Wilkins, President; James R. Butler, John P. Skelton, Alexander Johnston, James B. Stevenson, James Brown, Paul Anderson, Richard Robinson, John W. Johnston, George Evans, John Cladwell, Thomas McKee, David Hunter, John Carson and J. W. Trembley. The first Aldermen of the city were: Ebenezer Denny, John Darragh, William Steele, Philip Mowry, Lazarus Stewart, Thomas Enoch, Philip Gilland, James Young, Robert Graham, John Hannan, John M. Snowden and Matthew B. Lowrie. Charles Wilkins was elected first Recorder.

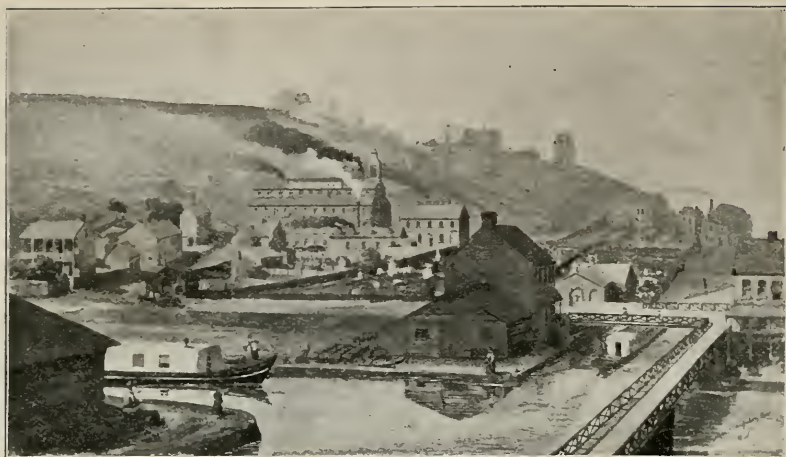


MONONGAHELA WHARF 1820

The progressiveness and foresight of the men of that day were marked by the erection of bridges to Allegheny and Birmingham (Southside) in 1818. A census of the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, made under direction of councils in 1817, showed 259 plants, employing 1,637 people, with an annual output valued at \$2,266,366.

In order to promote and invigorate the spirit of domestic industry, the manufacturers and mechanics of the community organized, in 1819, the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association with George Sutton as President, and George Cochran as agent. A brick warehouse was erected on Wood street, between First and Second avenues, for the sale of products. No commission was charged for the sale of goods manufactured by members of the association.

Great and added impetus was given to the already important iron industry in 1819, by the establishment of the Union Rolling Mills, by Baldwin, Robinson, McKnickle and Beltzhoover. Other rolling mills followed in the wake of the success of the initial enterprise.



OLD PORTAGE CANAL, UNION STATION SITE

So general had become the reputation of Pittsburgh as a center of industry that it was the visiting place of distinguished Americans and foreigners. The year 1825 was notable for the visit of Gen. Lafayette, who was paid distinguished homage by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

So progressive did the community become, in 1826, that an ordinance was enacted prohibiting the erection, within certain limits, of frame buildings, and ordinances for the construction of a city gas works were passed a year later. The gas works, however, was not ready for use until 1837. Late in the year 1828, the city's first water works was put in operation.

The year 1826 also witnessed the completion of the state prison in Allegheny county, at a cost of \$183,092. It was located on the present site of the conservatory in Allegheny.

The rapid development of the west demanded better transportation facilities from the seaboard to the headwaters of the Ohio, and, in 1826, the bill, authorizing the Pennsylvania canal, was passed by the legislature. This canal was for the purpose of connecting the Ohio and Delaware rivers. The western section of the canal was completed, and the first boat over this route entered Pittsburgh in 1829. In 1834 the canal was entirely completed and resulted in cheapening freight rates to Philadelphia sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.

First Railroad Communication

The canal project included the building of the Portage Railroad by the state, over the mountains. This was done at a cost of \$1,634,357.69. The railroad was the wonder of two continents. The rails were imported from Great Britain, and cost \$40.51 a ton. The passenger fare from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by canal and the Portage and Columbia railroads, was \$12, and the running time, three days and nineteen hours.

"For general election purposes" an act was passed by the legislature in 1829 providing for four city wards, these were known as the North, East, South and West wards. The city proper had a population of 12,568 in 1830, an increase of 73 per cent. in 10 years.

At this time Pittsburgh had already become the first manufacturing community in America. Thus, when, in 1831, the Baltimore & Frederick Railroad

Company planned to push its road further inland, there was grave apprehension in Pittsburgh. It was feared that the traffic to the west would be deflected to Wheeling.

Flood Prevention an Issue

The right to elect the mayor was given the people by act of Assembly, in 1833. Previously the Board of Aldermen had chosen one of their number. Street paving and city improvements were inaugurated on a large scale for the times, and flood prevention became a very live issue after the inundation of 1832.

An important industrial adjunct was added in 1833 when a salt well was drilled in on the south side of the Monongahela, averaging from 12 to 15 barrels a day. Many other wells followed, and salt became one of the city exports. Daniel Webster was one of the distinguished visitors of that year.

In order to further organize and promote the commercial activities of the city, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade was created, in 1835, for the "proper direction of all commercial movements, to encourage and extend the facilities of transportation and generally to take proper measures for the extension and regulation of the trade and commerce of the city."

New Court House and Jail Erected

A new court house was erected and completed in 1842, as well as a new jail. The new building was most pretentious, 165 feet long and 100 feet wide, the jail being connected in the rear. The architecture was Grecian, and it was built of yellowish gray sandstone, quarried from the neighboring hills. The entire building covered an area of 17,000 feet, and cost \$200,000.



RUINS OF COURT HOUSE
Built in 1842, Burned May 7, 1882

The industries and commerce of Pittsburgh were of such national proportions and importance that they became inseparable in their relations to the tariff and monetary issues of the country. When President Jackson, in 1831, declared for a tariff for revenue only, Pittsburgh began a vigilant opposition. Many public "tariff meetings" were held and the formation of societies was encouraged throughout western Pennsylvania and the entire state. A "Workingman's Ticket" was suggested. Congress, during this session, passed a tariff that was highly protective. But the next session passed Clay's Compromise Tariff Bill, with a gradually reducing scale, and Pittsburgh was again on the verge of a panic. The persistent attacks of President Jackson at this time on the United States bank, caused further commercial unrest in Pittsburgh.

The crisis came in 1837. The removal of deposits from the United States bank deprived Pittsburgh business men of their cash capital, as there were no facilities for prompt exchange. Thus the currency question was as live an issue those days as at present. The city issued script or "shin plasters," which circulated freely and were accepted in payment of city taxes. Despite the panic, the value of the commercial interests of Pittsburgh, in 1837, were fixed at \$31,000,000.

The success of the Pennsylvania canal inspired further transportation improvements, and, in 1838, a canal, to connect Pittsburgh and Beaver, was projected and completed in 1840. Efforts to improve the Monongahela river by slack water navigation had been made as early as 1817, but no practical advance had been made until the incorporation of the Monongahela Navigation Company, in 1836. This company was capitalized at \$300,000, but despite state aid, the company was compelled to increase its capitalization by \$260,600 in 1848. Tolls were first collected in 1841. The works of the company was eventually purchased by the government in 1896, at a cost of \$3,761,643, and then consisted of seven dams and 11 locks.

In 1840 the building of iron boats had supplanted, to a great extent, the wooden vessels, and during that year Pittsburgh built 100 iron boats. The population at this time had increased to 21,115.

With the new tariff of 1842, providing for a general increased duty on imports, a general business revival was enjoyed in the Pittsburgh community. There were 28 furnaces in Allegheny county at this time, with an annual output of 6,584 tons; 12 bloomaries, producing 28,100 tons of bar iron and over five and one-half million bushels of coal were being mined annually. The new tariff was quick to increase the activities in these lines. Transportation facilities increased in proportion, and, in 1845, the Monongahela river was spanned by a wire suspension bridge.

Great Fire in 1845

But while on this high tide of business recovery, and just when the city was attaining the height of its prosperity, a dire catastrophe swept the community that crowded its most hopeful citizens on the verge of despair. This was the great fire of April 10, 1845. The fire had its inception in an old shed on the east side of Ferry street, at the corner of Second. It is believed to have originated from a fire built by a washerwoman. There had been no rain for two weeks, and high winds had carried the moisture from the city buildings. The water in the reservoir was low, and, when the first call for aid came, the fire engines could suck nothing but mud. Aided by a strong west wind, the fire started forth on its destructive course. Building after building, city block after city block was devastated.

The fire began at noon, and by evening the best portion of the city lay in ashes. The boundaries of the burnt district were as follows: From Water street up Ferry to Third; up Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond alley; up Diamond alley to Smithfield; down Smithfield to Fourth; up Fourth to Ross. This included 20 squares and about 1,200 houses, including warehouses and business concerns whose stocks, of immense value, were lost. Estimates of the loss ranged from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The legislature appropriated \$50,000 to meet actual necessities and remitted state and county taxes as well as mercantile taxes in the burnt district. The total contributions from outside sources, including several states, were about \$200,000.

Despite the fact, that the fire deprived 2,000 families of shelter, only two lives were lost, Samuel Kingston, Esq., and a Mrs. Malone. The insurance totaled only \$870,000, while some individuals lost from \$5,000 to \$200,000.

The characteristic fortitude of the citizens of the community was liberally displayed. Not only were they quick to aid themselves but equally prompt to help one another. With true patriotism they set about at once to mitigate the reports spread throughout the country that the industry of Pittsburgh had been irreparably crippled. Literature was sent broadcast, heralding the fact that Pittsburgh was still prepared to do business and fill orders promptly.

However, capital was scarce, but eastern capital was enlisted, and the city was rebuilt, more substantial than ever. It was in the year of the fire that the first successful attempt was made to tow coal by steam, and thenceforth the market for Pittsburgh was considerably widened. The war with Mexico and the discovery of gold in California were also important factors in re-establishing industrial prosperity. The establishment of the Atlantic & Ohio telegraph line, in 1846, put Pittsburgh in close communication with the outside world. Real estate boomed when the city had arisen from the charred embers, and it spread over the hills eastward, until, in 1849, nine wards were included within its limits. The census of 1850 gave Pittsburgh a population of 46,601.

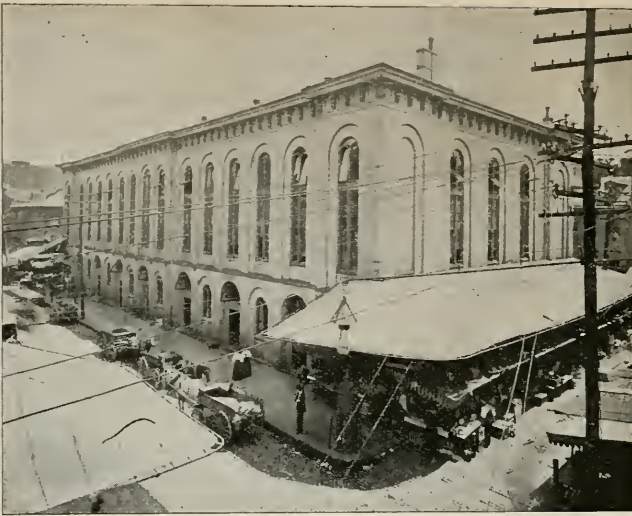
In the early 50's the general business depression that visited the nation was reflected upon the industries of Pittsburgh. The city's credit had become bad. Its bonded debt was over \$1,000,000, due chiefly to making improvements which should have been paid for by individuals. In 1855 the city debt had increased to \$2,936,624.65 and the system of tax collection was inefficient. Many delinquents were three or more years in arrears. City bonds fell as low as 69.

First Effort to Consolidate Pittsburgh and Allegheny

An effort was made in 1853-54 to consolidate the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but the legislature failed to approve the act. The population of the proposed greater city aggregated 110,000 at that time.

The years 1852 and 1853 were notable for the building of a new City Hall and Market House in Diamond square, and a Postoffice on the present site of the Park building. The first street railway in the city was the City Passenger Railway to Lawrenceville, constructed in 1859. Other lines quickly followed.

Perhaps the most important event of this period was the holding of the National Convention in Lafayette Hall in February, 1856. Following the passage of the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, the political parties of the North became disrupted and previous affiliations were denounced. State and county conventions, known as Republican conventions, were held and candidates were named who declared against the repeal of the Missouri Compro-



OLD CITY HALL

mise Bill. The National Republican Convention, held in Pittsburgh in 1856, gave birth to the Republican party in national politics. Many notable speeches were made and a higher tariff advocated.

The Morrill tariff of 1861 promised much for Pittsburgh, but scarcely had beneficial effects been felt when the secession of the Southern states excited military activity to the exclusion of commercial progress.

Pittsburgh Loyal to the Union

Pittsburgh's loyalty and patriotism in the Union cause of the Civil War that followed, has ever been a source of pride to the community. Life and treasure were freely offered in the interest of the preservation of the Union. Citizens of the city became wildly excited when Secretary of War Flood sent an order to the Allegheny Arsenal in December, 1860, for the shipment of 124 cannon to Southern military posts. A meeting was held in the mayor's office and it was decided to call upon President Buchanan to have the order countermanded.

So determined were Pittsburghers that the arms of the nation should not be sent into Southern territory, at such a perilous time that a public meeting was called in the Court House the next day, December 27, 1860. The crowd was so large that the meeting had to be conducted in the open. Gen. William Robinson presided. Resolutions were passed declaring that the enemies of the Union were being armed, but that its friends were strong enough "even without other arms than their own, to sustain the Constitution" and "to retake the guns thus ordered to be removed, in case they shall be traitorously employed against them." The meeting, however, decided not to follow the example of South Carolina by disrespecting the powers of the Federal Government. Resolutions were also passed calling upon the president to purge his cabinet of men known to have encouraged the secession. Indignation meetings were held daily as the President delayed in responding to the communications. On Jan-

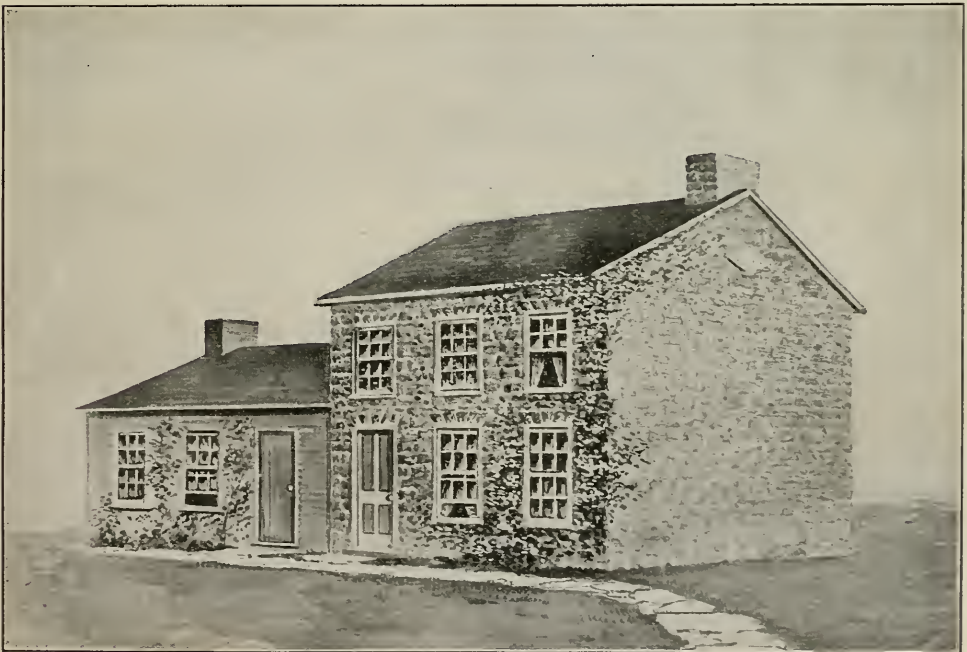
uary 3, 1861, the news came that the order for the transportation of the guns had been revoked and the community quieted down.

News of the fall of Fort Sumter, received in Pittsburgh April 14, 1861, rekindled the military spirit and a mass meeting was at once called with William Wilkins presiding. Resolutions were passed condemning the disloyalty of the South and urging all citizens, "regardless of party," to aid in "maintaining inviolate the supremacy of the Constitution." A Committee of Public Safety, numbering 100, was appointed. The duties of this committee became multifarious, but were attended to with vigilance. It intercepted contraband shipments; arranged for the defense of the city, and recruited companies for service in the field.

On April 17, 1861, the Board of Bank Presidents of Pittsburgh telegraphed the Governor that "the banks of Pittsburgh will cheerfully respond to the call for money to meet the late appropriation to be used in enabling the government to sustain the Constitution and the laws." These acts of patriotism were expressed when the entire district was suffering under business depression. The Supreme Court ordered the county and city to pay their railroad indebtedness. The County Commissioners refused to levy the necessary tax and were jailed for contempt. The county paid their fines of \$1,000 each, and they were subsequently released.

Specie Payment Suspended

The confusion in money matters—due to a flood of depreciated bills of banks of other states—caused a suspension of specie payments by nearly all banking institutions.



HOME OF COL. SAMUEL HAWKINS, 1815—1853

From the outset of the war the government had called upon Pittsburgh for all varieties of arms and ammunition. The first 20-inch gun was cast in the Fort Pitt foundry in 1864. Many monitors were built here and the iron works of the community were practically turned over to the Union cause.

In 1860 Pittsburgh had become the great petroleum market. Untold wealth flowed from the hillsides throughout western Pennsylvania, and this fortune-making era was further aided by the high tariffs of 1862 and 1864.

The year 1860 was notable because of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who received distinguished courtesy while a guest of Pittsburgh. President-elect Lincoln also graced the city with a visit early in the following year.

Through the aid of public subscription the Allegheny Observatory was established in 1867 with the late Professor S. P. Langley as first director. It was from this observatory, in 1869, that astronomical time was first distributed to railroads and cities.

Allegheny Arsenal Explosion

On the afternoon of September 17, 1862, the city was shocked by a terrific explosion in the Allegheny Arsenal which destroyed the laboratory, killing 74 men, women and children. About 10,000 tons of powder were destroyed and the shock was felt for miles. The exact cause of the explosion was never determined.

When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, Allegheny county was almost unprovided with military organizations. But the local patriotic enthusiasm was so great that immediately after the call was issued, scores of companies were organized and their services tendered. A detachment of Turner Rifles, numbering 80 men, was the first to leave for Harrisburg. The Hannibal Guards, Trovillo Invincibles, Robison's Light Guards, McDowell's State Guards, Gerard's Pennsylvania Zouaves, Rippey's Scott Legion, Gallagher's Shields Guards, Aliquippa Guards and others followed. The first regiment was organized by Gen. Negley and known as the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Col. David Campbell commanding. The next Pittsburgh regiment was the Thirteenth, under command of Col. T. A. Rowley. The Fifth regiment was placed under command of Col. R. P. McDowell of Allegheny, and the Seventh under Col. William H. Irwin. Other regiments were organized as recruiting continued. Thousands of dollars were raised by private subscriptions for arms and ammunition. In some instances individuals provided the funds for organizing and uniforming whole companies. The women of the city assumed their share of labor, and sewed uniforms, made lint and hospital supplies, and provided delicacies. Meanwhile 5,500 men were organized into Home Guards for the protection of the city.

In response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, the state of Pennsylvania alone offered sufficient men to meet the national demand. The state quota was filled in less than a week and efforts were made upon the Governor to accept more volunteers. As a result the Governor organized a camp in Pittsburgh which became known as Camp Wilkins, and placed in command Col. P. Jarrett. Twenty-six companies immediately went into camp. There was much disappointment in Pittsburgh when official announcement was made that but six companies from Allegheny county could be accommodated. A public meeting was held and 28 companies, which could not be accommodated in Camp Wilkins, were divided into two regiments. Meanwhile 3,000 men were in reserve in Camp Wilkins. Owing to some disadvantages which the site occasioned, Camp Wilkins was soon broken and

Camp Wright established at Hulton, on the Allegheny Valley railroad. Unable to secure service in the state ranks, the two regiments, composed of unaccepted companies from Allegheny county, were compelled to seek service in other states, many of the companies enlisting in Virginia. The Pittsburgh Independent Scouts, under Capt. Anderson, were incorporated in a cavalry regiment in Reading.

When Congress authorized President Lincoln to make the second requisition for 500,000 men for three years' service, there was another prompt response from Pittsburgh. The first three-years' regiment (the 62nd) under command of Col. S. W. Black, left for Washington on August 3, and other regiments soon followed.

Fortification of the City

In the spring of 1863, immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville, there was grave fear that Lee would attempt to capture Pittsburgh. At a public meeting it was decided to close all the shops and factories in the city and put the met at work building fortifications. The entire city turned out for its own defense. Works were erected on Herron Hill, Davis Hill, Squirrel Hill, Mt. Washington and at other points. The Pennsylvania railroad, Jones & Laughlin, the Fort Pitt Foundry and other concerns furnished men and material. As many as 16,000 men were at work per day. However, the battle of Gettysburg soon put an end to all fears of an attack upon Pittsburgh.

Much assistance was given the soldiers in the Union cause during the war by the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, an organization that was founded during an immense mass meeting for the purpose of attending to the subsistence of companies waiting the call to the front.

Enormous quantities of clothing, bedding and food were distributed. Every squad, company and regiment that came through Pittsburgh was entertained, either at the old Leech warehouse, or in City Hall. Women were the active members of this organization. Open house was kept during the entire war, and comfort and help liberally dispensed. The enormous sum of \$363,-570.09 was raised for this purpose at a time when the city was suffering under an acute financial depression. From the best records obtainable it is estimated that Allegheny county contributed 20,000 men to the ranks of the Union army. The close of the war was marked in Pittsburgh by a number of celebrations, during which all business was suspended.

During the Fenian demonstration, in 1866, the Fenian party in Pittsburgh became very active in recruiting men to invade Canada. A gunboat was purchased and expensive purchases made of arms and ammunition.

Clearing House Established

The end of the Civil War saw the beginning of business activities in Pittsburgh. In 1866 the Pittsburgh Clearing House was established. In the same year a new Pennsylvania railroad depot was opened, letter boxes were placed on the streets; the Monongahela Incline Plane Company was chartered and the districts of Lawrenceville, Peebles, Collins, Liberty, Pitt and Oakland were annexed to the city. Forbes street was laid out, in 1868, for the purpose of connecting the newly acquired districts, and a new City Hall, the present one, was begun in the same year. The population of the city, in 1870, was 86,076.

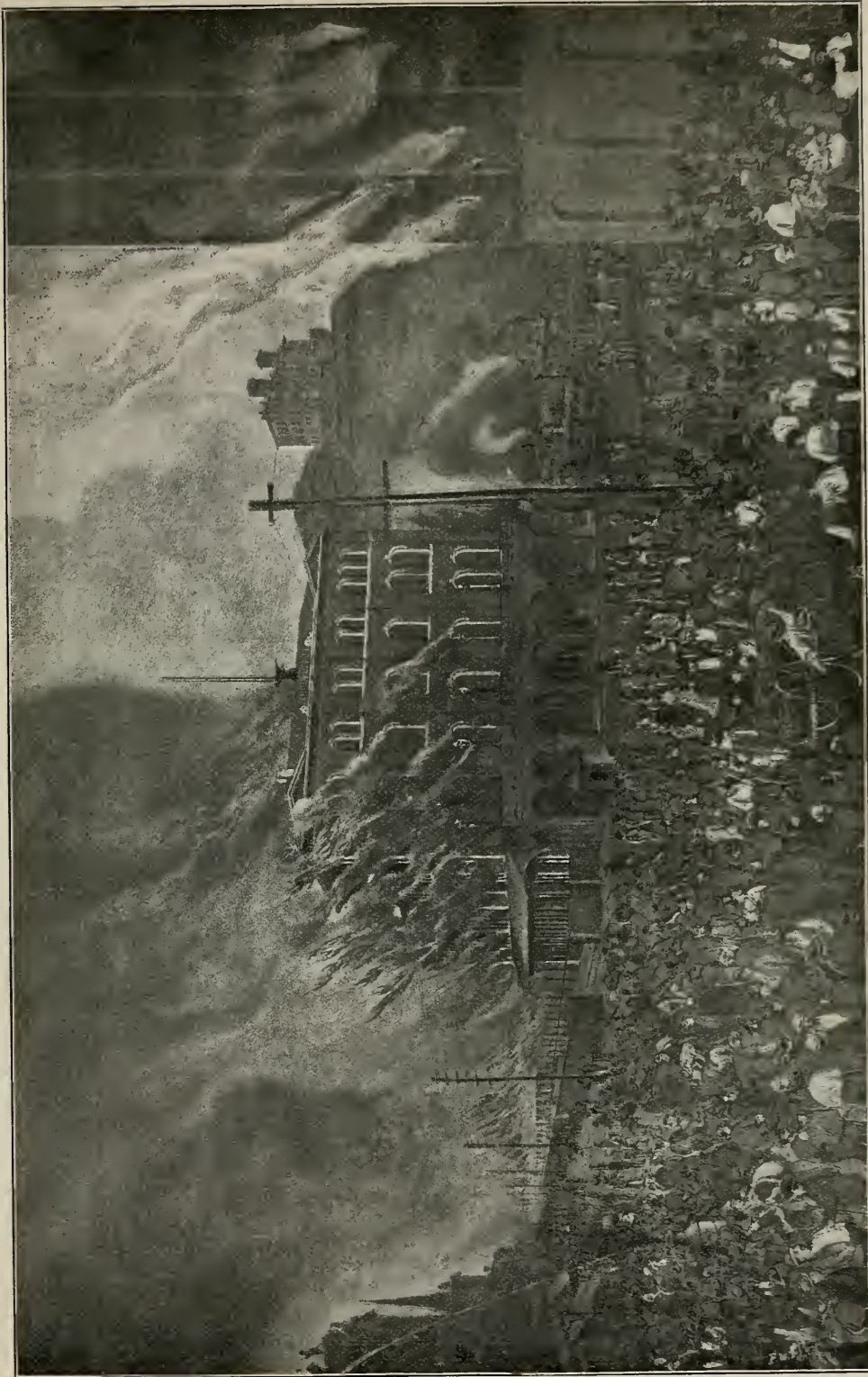
During the years, 1870 and 1871, more than a score of new banking institutions were opened in the Pittsburgh district, despite the impending panic that followed the failure of Jay Cooke & Company in New York. Pittsburgh was soon engulfed in the financial storm that swept the country, and many business and bank failures followed. Recovery was slow and capital timid but, in 1875, business conditions assumed a normal aspect. Among the notable events of the years succeeding 1870 was the annexation to the city, in 1872, of the South side, the district lying on the South of the Monongahela river, comprising a territory of more than 27 square miles and a population of 165,000.

That natural gas existed in Allegheny and surrounding counties, had been known for several years—had been discovered in drilling for oil—but this important natural resource was never practically developed until the organization of the Natural Gas Company, Ltd., in 1875. The importance of the subsequent development is well known.

Railroad Riots

One of the saddest and most deplorable incidents of Pittsburgh's history developed in 1877, with the railroad riots. This reign of lawlessness found its inception in Baltimore, when, on July 16, of that year, 40 employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad left their trains to join striking firemen and brakemen who had refused a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The trouble quickly spread to other points, and developed in Pittsburgh on July 19. Freight trains were stopped in the yards, and a crowd of idlers and toughs took possession of the company's property at the Twenty-eighth street roundhouse. Class hatred was agitated, and the city authorities were defied when an effort was made to restore order. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments were ordered out to protect property, and Gen. Brinton's troops were ordered to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia. This "importation" stirred the rioters to fiercer anger. The Philadelphia troops arrived on July 21, and were met by the mob. The riot act was read, and an attempt made to arrest the ringleaders. Stones were hurled at the troopers, and then Gen. Brinton ordered his men to fire. About 20 were killed, among them three children. The militia then took charge of the roundhouse. Capturing the guns of Hutchinson's Battery (a local organization) the rioters fired several solid shot through the roundhouse in which the militia had taken refuge. Meanwhile other rioters set cars afire, and, finally, saturating a car of coke with oil and igniting it, the rioters succeeded in running it into the roundhouse. All night long buildings and cars were fired. Stores, and especially liquor warehouses were rifled, and a carnival of destruction and dissipation ensued. It is estimated that 2,000 cars and one hundred locomotives were destroyed and machine shops and other railroad buildings of value destroyed during that frightful night. Valuable cargoes were stolen, and wagons were pressed in service to aid the thieves who worked without restraint.

Sunday afternoon the rioters found new amusement by igniting Union Station and the spectacular fire that resulted was witnessed for miles. A grain elevator nearby, the Panhandle Depot on Grant street and a locomotive shop on Quarry street were also burnt to the ground, and before sunset Sunday evening, every railroad building and car in Pittsburgh had been destroyed. The next morning a meeting of citizens was held in the Chamber of Commerce, a vigilance committee organized and arrangements made for a military camp in East Liberty. In a few days order was restored. Claims against the county



RIOTS IN 1877—BURNING OF UNION STATION

for damages, to the amount of \$4,100,000, were entered by the railroads which commissioners compromised at \$2,722,349.53.

Point Bridge Opened

In 1876, the Point bridge was opened to travel, and in 1878 the new water works was completed. This pumping station, known as the Brilliant station, is still in use, though it was remodeled in 1894.

On May 7, 1882, the Court House was burned, and two years later the beautiful structure now in use was begun. The new building cost \$2,257,024.

Centennial Celebration Held

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Allegheny county, it was decided to hold a centennial celebration and a committee of 100 was appointed to prepare a program to include the dedication of the new Court House. The dedication occurred on September 24, a civic display and parade was held on the next day, and a military display on the twenty-sixth. The parade, which required three hours to pass a given point, was arranged so as to be illustrative of the growth of the county by the presentation of floats showing the gradual advance in transportation and manufacturing methods. At this time the population of the city was 238,617.

The advancement of the city in the past 20 years has been so great as to challenge comparison. New and modern buildings have arisen with such rapidity as to give the community an unrecognizable appearance to the citizen of 20 years ago. Carnegie Institute, covering an area of five acres is one of the architectural prizes of the age. The Government building was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$1,500,000. The new Union Station, and those of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Wabash railroads, have few superiors. Office buildings of the most modern skyscraper type are more numerous than in any other city, in population proportion. The city has been placed in immediate communication with the entire western section of the state by a network of traction systems, and 21 bridges span the two rivers.

The industrial progress of Pittsburgh in the past 20 years is of world-wide fame. The bounties of nature and the skill of man have been combined to erect at the junction of the two rivers, where Washington found a natural vantage point, the industrial center of the world. More freight is originated in Pittsburgh than in any other city in the world. The world is the market of the city. The richest deposits of coal, oil and gas are in what is known as the Pittsburgh District, and with these natural resources, the foundation was laid for the supremacy in the manufacture of steel, coke and kindred industries. The largest producer of coke in the world is the H. C. Frick Coke Company which owns 50,000 acres of coal and 12,000 coke ovens, with a daily capacity of about 30,000 tons.

Expansion of the Iron and Steel Industry

Pittsburgh's iron and steel industry has expanded so enormously in the last 20 years that no intelligent historical account could be given in a limited space. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the largest independent steel company in the world, was created in 1854. The capacity of its works exceeds 1,000,000 tons of billets and blooms and 1,000,000 tons of finished steel a year. The history of the Carnegie Steel Company, beginning with the Cyclops Iron Company, in 1864, and concluding with the merger of the United States Steel



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY, LTD.'s New Office Building on Ross Street

Corporation, would be an historical work in itself. Its founder, Andrew Carnegie, has played a most important part in the industrial activity of Pittsburgh, and recently in its charities. In 1903, the Carnegie Steel Company operated 19 furnaces, eight Bessemer converters, 56 open-hearth furnaces, five rolling plants with 34 mills, an armor plate works, with a capacity of 3,430,000 tons of steel, or one-third of the Nation's capacity.

The glass industry of Pittsburgh has ever been one of its most important supports, and made the city the center of that product in the United States. The total value of Pittsburgh glass products, in 1902, was \$14,276,228, or nearly one-half of the entire output of the United States.

The Westinghouse enterprises are known the world over. The Westinghouse Airbrake Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Union Switch & Signal Company, and affiliated companies are enormous, and noted producers and large employers of men. The total capitalization of the various Westinghouse interests represent, approximately, \$100,000,000, with an annual output of almost equal amount.

Important among the industries developed from the application of finished steel is the manufacture of steel cars which has attained enormous proportions in the Pittsburgh district. Nearly 15,000 men are employed and 50,000 cars made annually.

So varied has the industrial activity of the city become within the past 20 years, and such proportions has it attained that its mills, workshops and factories pay \$1,000,000 in wages daily when in full operation. The annual tonnage approximates 110,000,000 tons.

Consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny

Under the Act of 1906, known as the "Greater Pittsburgh Act," the dream of a half century became realized in the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The two cities, which have ever been one of the common cause, and divided only by unseen legal boundaries, had a total population of over 500,000 at the time of the consolidation, making the new city rank sixth in population in the United States. The total area of the united cities is 38 square miles, containing 115 ward schools, 400 miles of paved streets, 1,300 acres of public parks, and 108 banks, with a capital of \$60,000,000.

A project which promises to make the city of Pittsburgh rise still higher in importance to the Nation and the world is the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal which is proposed to connect Pittsburgh with Lake Erie, by way of the Ohio, Beaver and Mahoning rivers. A 15-foot channel is planned at an approximate cost of \$33,000,000. When completed, this will make Pittsburgh the greatest inland harbor in the world.

History of the City of Allegheny

"The Reserve Town laid out opposite Pittsburgh," as it was called, together with the town of Allegheny, was ordered by the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be surveyed and laid out as a manor, or reserve, September 11, 1787, and was fully accomplished the following year.

The town of Allegheny, however, as originally laid out, contained 144 lots, each 60 by 240 feet, in blocks 240 feet square. Four of these blocks in the center of the town plan were reserved and designed for public buildings, etc. The whole surrounded by the common ground, which is 60 feet wide on the South,



SIXTH STREET BRIDGE

250 feet on the North and East, 1,400 feet on the West, containing an area of 102 acres, and was designed for a common pasturage for cattle. It was respectively named East, West, North and South Commons.

In 1817 the Commonwealth granted about ten acres of this common ground for the purpose of erecting thereon a penitentiary, but, in 1883, by Act of Assembly, it was transferred back to the city for park purposes.

In 1827 the state granted to the Western Theological Seminary about 18 acres of the common ground, and about 1850 the city came into possession of the seminary grant by obtaining from that institution a perpetual lease for a yearly rental of \$2,100. By Act of Assembly of March 31, 1870, the remaining portion of the seminary grant, which had not been disposed of by the city on perpetual lease, was appropriated for the use of the public as a portion of the public park.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad (now the Pennsylvania Company), when it entered the city in 1850, occupied for its tracks a strip of ground 50 feet wide, extending through the common ground from the Northwest corner to Federal street. After allowing for all depletions of the tract set apart by the state for a common pasturage, there still remain about 90 acres.

Creation of the Public Parks

In 1867, by Act of Assembly, the common grounds were appropriated for public parks. Their cost were \$300,000, assessed on the real estate of the city.

A commission, consisting of seven persons, three of whom were members of councils, three citizens of Allegheny, not members of councils, and the mayor were appointed by councils. This commission had exclusive control over the common grounds and all improvements thereon until the entire completion of the parks. A complete and comprehensive plan of the parks was made and submitted to councils and approved by them November 14, 1867. The present beautiful "Central Park" was constructed from this plan.

The commission continued in charge of the improvement until December 26, 1876, when it relinquished its control of the park, and since then it has been in charge of councils, through the Park Committee.

In 1894, largely through the efforts of William M. Kennedy the mayor of the city, sufficient money was raised by popular subscription for the purchase of about 200 acres of land in the tenth ward for park purposes. The property was secured and the deed tendered the city with conditions as follows:

"That the new park be named 'Riverview Park,' in accordance with the suggestions of the subscribers to the fund for its purchase."

"That the city shall construct and maintain one or more highways to the park on which no street car tracks shall be laid."

On June 21, 1894, councils, by a resolution accepted the deed on the conditions named. A large amount of money has been expended in the improvement of the grounds, making the beautiful park it now is.

Allegheny Made a Borough

The town of Allegheny was created a borough by Act of the General Assembly, approved the 14th day of April, 1828. John Irwin was elected Burgess, serving from 1829 to 1834. He was succeeded by Hugh Davis, who served from 1835 to 1838, and John Morrison from 1839 to 1840. The first charter of the city was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 13th day of April, 1840. Gen. William Robinson, Jr., was elected the first mayor of the city, his inauguration taking place on the 17th day of July, 1840, which date marked the beginning of the city of Allegheny.

The successors of Gen. Robinson, as mayor, were as follows: Thomas Sample, 1841; William B. Foster, 1842-43; Hezekiah Nixon, 1844-45; R. S. Cassett, 1846; Henry Campbell, 1847-48; Jonathan Rush, 1849; H. S. Fleming, 1850-52; R. W. Park, 1853; William B. Adams, 1854-56; Harmon DeHaven,



ALLEGHENY MARKET SQUARE

1857; Jacob Stuckrath, 1858; John Morrison, 1859-60; Simon Drum, 1861-62; A. C. Alexander, 1863-64; John Morrison, 1865-67; Simon Drum, 1868-69; A. P. Callow, 1870-74; died during 1874. David Neely, elected by councils for 30 days, H. S. Fleming, for unexpired term of A. P. Callow; Ormsby Phillips, 1875-77; Thomas Magraw, 1878-80; L. Peterson, Jr., 1881-83; J. G. Wyman, 1883-87; R. T. Pearson, 1887-90; J. G. Wyman, 1890-93; William M. Kennedy, 1893-97; J. G. Wyman, 1897-1900; John R. Murphy, 1900-03; J. G. Wyman, 1903-06; Charles F. Kirschler, 1906 to December, 1907, when the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were consolidated, and he became the deputy mayor of the Greater City of Pittsburgh.

First Postoffice Established

The first postoffice in Allegheny was established in 1836, under the administration of Andrew Jackson. It was located on the West side of the Diamond, between Ohio street and Gay alley. It occupied various places until 1898, when its present handsome quarters, erected by the government of the United States, were completed. The following named postmasters have served since the office was created:

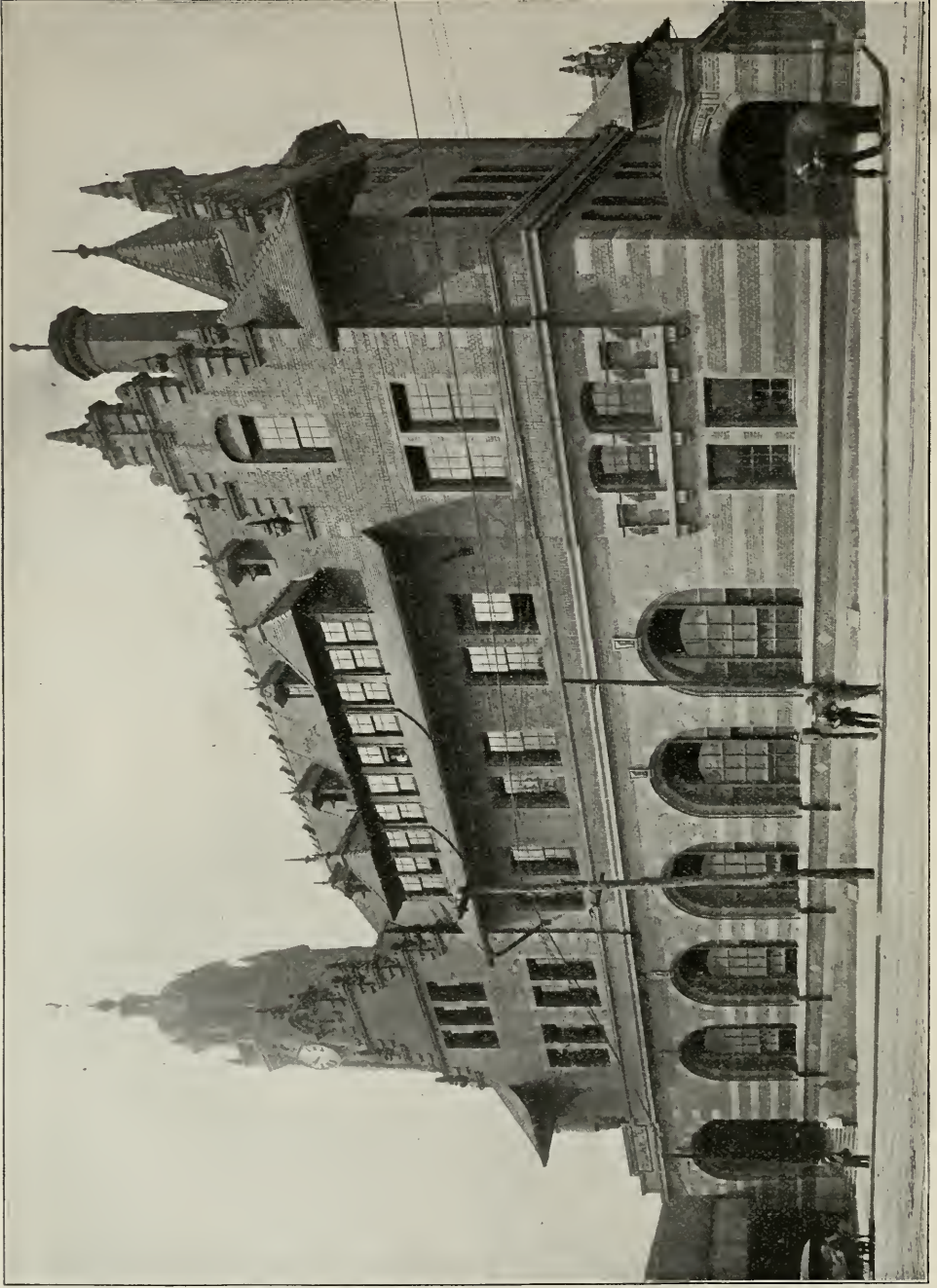
Dr. E. Henderson, George R. Riddle, G. L. Doane, R. C. Fluson, William Karns, John McGrew, Thomas Farley, William M. Stewart, Samuel Riddle, A. L. Robinson, Hugh McKelvy, John A. Myler, John Swan, John A. Gilleland, I. R. Stayton, James A. Grier, John Francies and the present incumbent, William J. Kopp.

Annexation of Territory—By acts of the legislature, in 1867 and 1868, the Boroughs of Manchester and Duquesne were annexed to Allegheny; also portions of McClure and Reserve townships and subsequently other portions of these townships have been added.

Always a Manufacturing City

The estimated population of the city, in 1840, was 10,000. It is now 150,000. Allegheny (now Northside, Pittsburgh) has always been a manufacturing city. From its earliest history the citizens engaged in turning out such products as cotton, iron, steel, machinery, paper, leather, glass, rope, wagons, plows, oil, locomotives, railroad cars, etc.

The first iron mill was erected on the West side of Darragh street, and extended from Robinson street to the Allegheny river. It was called the Juniata rolling mill. The city had many cotton mills, the Anchor, established in 1828 by Blackstock, Bell & Co., in the first ward on Robinson street, between Federal and Balkham streets, extended along the latter thoroughfare to Lacock street. The Eagle, owned and operated by King, Pennock & Co., was bounded by Sandusky, Robinson and Isabella streets, fourth ward. It was established in 1832 by Arbuckle & Avery. The Hope, run by Pollard McCormick, was located at Lacock and Hope streets, fourth ward. The Penn, erected and operated by Kennedy, Childs & Co., fronted on River avenue, between Federal and Sandusky streets, and extended back to Isabella street, fourth ward. It was established in 1846. The Banner, J. K. Moorehead & Co., owners and operators, stood at Main and Sycamore streets, extending back to Carpenter alley, fourth ward. It was established, in 1836, by Voegtly & Brother. The Franklin, E. Hyde & Sons, on West Canal street, between Robinson and Lacock streets, first ward, was established, in 1858, by E. Hyde.



FORT WAYNE STATION

It was estimated that these six mills operated over 35,000 spindles, 650 looms, 175 cards, manufacturing annually over 11,000 bales of cotton into sheeting, ticking, cotton yarn and cordage, to the value of over \$800,000 and afforded employment to more than 1,000 hands.

The Globe Plow Works was established on the Southeast corner of Penn street and Cecil alley by Samuel Hall, in 1828. They were subsequently removed, in 1836, to the Southwest corner of Ferry lane (now Beaver avenue) and Walnut street (now Greenwood street), Manchester (now the fifth ward of the old city of Allegheny.)

The first Rope Walk erected West of the Allegheny mountains was established in Pittsburgh, in 1794, on the ground now occupied by the Monongahela House. The business was carried on by Col. John Irwin and wife. In 1813 it was removed to Allegheny and the business continued until about 1862.

At the beginning of the last century the first glass works was erected in what is now the city of Pittsburgh, on the banks of the Ohio river, between Juniata street and Washington avenue. At this point the current of the river is very swift and difficult of navigation, and is generally known as "Glass House Ripple." It was, however, after a brief existence, abandoned on account of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply of fuel.

One of the important branches of industry, and the first of the kind established North of the Allegheny river, was the paper manufactory erected by Hind & Howard on the bank of the Ohio river in the fifth ward. It was begun in the fall of 1831, completed, and made ready to operate in the following spring, but the disastrous flood in the rivers, February 10, 1832, caused great damage to the machinery and building. Repairs were promptly made and after a brief delay the firm was enabled to commence operations. In 1854 the mill was partially destroyed by fire; it was rebuilt, and was again partially destroyed in 1857. It was again repaired, and, in 1871, was totally destroyed. These repeated disasters so discouraged the proprietors that they abandoned further prosecution of the business.

First Bridge Erected

In the early history of Allegheny the only means of crossing the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers was by ferries, many of which were operated, at various times, between the North and South banks of the rivers, but only three of which were chartered, one on each of the three rivers.

The building of the Allegheny bridge was commenced in 1818. It was constructed on the arch principle, from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, to Federal street, Allegheny. It was opened for travel February 20, 1820. In May, 1857, a supplement to the charter was obtained, authorizing the demolition of the old wooden structure and the erection of a new bridge. This was commenced in 1860, and was the first iron suspension bridge erected over a navigable stream in the United States. Its cost was \$250,000. This bridge has been replaced by the present modern structure.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny bridge erected from Hand street (now Ninth street), Pittsburgh, to Cedar street (now Anderson street) Allegheny, was completed and opened for travel in 1839. It, too, gave place to a more modern bridge.

The Mechanic Street bridge (now Sixteenth street) was completed and opened to public travel in 1837. It was destroyed by fire January 26, 1851, and rebuilt the same year.



OLD WESTERN PENITENTIARY

The Union bridge, erected from the "Point," Pittsburgh, to Grant avenue, Allegheny, was constructed of wood on the arch principle. Its erection was commenced in 1874, and was completed in the following year. Its cost was \$300,000. A few years ago it was razed by order of the Government of the United States on account of its height obstructing navigation. The North Side bridge was erected in 1884, and opened to the public on January 1, 1885.

Notable Events

In October, 1833 or 1834, the boilers of the Eagle Cotton mill exploded, causing a partial destruction of the building and the death of thirteen of the employees.

On March 26, 1849, the steam boiler of the Cotton Batting factory, owned and operated by James and Andrew Fife, exploded completely wrecking the building, setting it on fire and entirely consuming it, together with other buildings in the immediate neighborhood. Seven lives were lost in this disaster.

On the Fourth of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., a most disastrous fire broke out in the second ward, in a large frame carpenter shop, at 255-257 Federal street. The origin of the fire was evidently the too careless use of fire crackers. The day was intensely warm, the hot rays of the sun, together with the heat arising from the burning buildings, rendered the situation of the firemen almost intolerable. Flames and burning cinders were carried by the winds over a considerable territory, until a large portion of the ward, lying West of Federal street, was a tempest of fire. Apprehensions were entertained that the whole Northern section of the city would become involved in the ruin. In addition to the general consternation, a report of a deficiency of the supply of water in the reservoirs created grave fears that the efforts of the firemen would prove unequal to the emergency. In view of this alarming state of affairs orders were issued to shut off the water in the lower districts of the city in order that the fast failing supply might be concentrated in the burning district. Owing to this wise measure, together with the efficient aid and gallant efforts of the fire department of Pittsburgh, the progress of the conflagration

was checked. At 3 o'clock P. M. the fire crossed Federal street destroying and damaging buildings from 248 to 274, inclusive, besides several others on White Oak alley, Hemlock and Pearl streets. However, before night came the fire was under complete control; but its work had been accomplished and nothing remained of that thickly populated district but a mass of smouldering ruins. The loss was estimated at \$244,742; insurance, \$111,815.04; number of buildings consumed and damaged, 199.

On the morning of October 3, 1883, the Exposition building, located on the ground now occupied by Exposition Ball park, was entirely consumed by



ALLEGHENY CITY HALL

fire. This building was an immense frame structure, filled with rare and valuable articles on exhibition. Its fate was sealed almost before an alarm could be given. It was wrapped in flames within a few minutes after it was discovered to be on fire. The loss amounted to \$377,747.35.

Butchers' Run Flood

The citizens of Allegheny have abundant reason to remember July 24, 1874. They had scarcely recovered from the shock of the calamitous fire of the Fourth of July ere they were again called upon to witness a scene far more appalling, because it not only involved the loss of property but a terrible destruction of life.

The weather in the afternoon was somewhat showery, though unportentious of any unusual disturbance. The people attended religious services in the evening as usual, many promenaded in the public parks and avenues. About eight o'clock vivid flashes of lightning in the North and South, accompanied by loud peals of thunder, heralded the coming torrent. Soon the gathering storm-clouds came together with terrible force, opening their flood gates of destruction over the doomed districts, extending from the valleys of Butcher's, Spring Garden and Woods Runs on the North, to McLaughlin's, Painter's, Saw Mill and Beck's Runs on the South, covering an area of about 16 miles from North to South, and five miles from East to West.

The storm appeared to be the result of a combination of, or rather a collision between, separate forces approaching from opposite directions, coming

together over the doomed districts covering the heads of the streams mentioned, whose valleys were filled with the down-pour until each became a mighty river, carrying death and destruction as it rushed onward towards its natural outlet. Every obstacle opposing the mighty flow went down before it. Substantial brick buildings melted away as if they were constructed of quicksand; wooden structures arose from their foundations, were carried along on the bosom of the fast accumulating waters and broken up when hurled against other buildings which vainly opposed their onward course. Nothing in its path escaped destruction—houses, bridges, trees, etc., all going down before it.

The destruction of property, although immense, is nothing when compared with the loss of human life. Language fails to do justice to the terrible scenes presented the following morning. Those who escaped the disaster of the night hastened to the scene of ruin in search of the bodies of their lost ones. Willing hands were soon at work removing the debris; while others waited with anxious hearts hoping their missing ones had escaped. The loss of life, as far as it could be ascertained, is placed at 124.

The Sanitary Fair

In the early part of March, 1864, the Pittsburgh and Allegheny branches of the Sanitary Commission, having exhausted its funds for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the great Civil war, decided to hold a Sanitary Fair. A committee was appointed to take the work in hand. There being no suitable buildings in the city, it was decided to erect such as were required; and, after an examination of the various sites proposed, it was found that the public square in Allegheny was the only convenient place that would afford room enough for their erection. Buildings covering an aggregate of 73,200 square feet were erected. In addition to this the entire upper floor of the new City Hall, which had been generously granted for the purpose by the Allegheny councils, was occupied by the "Art Gallery" and the "Old Curiosity Shop," and there were extensive buildings for the exhibition of live stock. The fair was a great success. The total receipts were \$363,370.09. The net receipt, paid over to the Sanitary Committee aggregated \$319,217.98.



Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce

One of the Most Active and Influential Commercial Bodies of the World. Brief Survey of its History and Paramount Purposes and Accomplishments



LEE S. SMITH, President

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh was incorporated July 8, 1876, with Hon. Thomas M. Howe, of the City of Pittsburgh, as President; J. F. Dravo, of Beaver County; Wm. McCreery, of Allegheny City; J. T. Stockdale, of Allegheny City; Mark W. Watson, of Allegheny City; J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh; H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Allegheny City, and J. S. Slagle, of Allegheny City, Vice Presidents; A. M. Marshall, of Allegheny City; Capt. R. C. Gray, of Allegheny City; Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh; Edward Gregg, of Allegheny City; C. Meyran, of Pittsburgh; J. G. Siebeneck, of Allegheny City; Simon Beymer, of Pittsburgh; Dr. D. Hostetter, of Allegheny City; George A. Kelly, of Allegheny City; T. Brent Swearingen, of Allegheny City; G. W. Hailman, of Pittsburgh; C. A. Carpenter, of Sewickley; William Frew, of Pittsburgh; Daniel Wallace, of Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin, of Allegheny City; M. F. Herron, of Pittsburgh, and Arthur Kirk, of Sharpsburg.

The Association is, therefore, to-day, in the thirty-second year of its existence. The

present membership includes about eight hundred of the representative business men of the City of Pittsburgh. Its present officers are: President, Lee S. Smith; Secretary, Logan McKee; Treasurer, H. M. Landis.

OBJECTS—The objects of the Chamber of Commerce are the protection, fostering and development of the commercial, manufacturing, financial and general interests of the nation, state and municipality, and, generally, to use such lawful means as will be necessary for their encouragement and protection.

It would be impossible within the limits of a short space to more than mention some of the important projects in which the Chamber of Commerce has been interested in connection with the commercial and civic advancement of the Pittsburgh District. Perhaps the most important has been the activity of the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of promoting the Greater Pittsburgh, i. e., the consolidation of contiguous municipalities to form one large city. After many years of effort, legislation has been secured which now makes possible the accomplishment of this important project. The Chamber of Commerce Bill passed by the Legislature at the session of 1906 made possible the consolidation of the

Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and under the Chamber of Commerce Bill passed at the session of 1903, adjoining boroughs and townships may become annexed as their citizens may desire to participate in the benefits and advantages which come under one strong central city government. Pittsburgh has already moved from the eleventh to the seventh place in the population statement of American cities. As further advances become possible through the development of the Greater Pittsburgh idea, much misrepresentation of the real size and character of this great city will be corrected and Pittsburgh given the high rank and position to which so far as all natural and economic conditions she is entitled.

Realizing the great value of improving our natural highways of transportation—the waterways—the Chamber of Commerce has carefully kept in close touch with all movements to this end. This Association has consistently labored for years in behalf of improvement of the Ohio river until a stage of 9 feet throughout its length at all times and seasons be assured. The Chamber took a leading part in the effort which freed the Monongahela river from tolls and was largely instrumental in securing the construction of Davis Island Dam.

Under the auspices of the Chamber the Provisional Committee was constituted which has resulted in the formation of a company to build a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

ADVERTISING PITTSBURGH — During the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 a Bureau of Information was maintained by the Chamber. Statistics and general information were disseminated and opportunities given visitors to Pittsburgh to see something of the extent and magnitude of our industries.

No doubt many returned to make contracts for supplies.

A \$25,000 exhibit was maintained at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

Thousands of copies of booklets and other literature representing Pittsburgh have been printed and distributed by the Chamber to all parts of the world.

Pittsburgh has been ably represented by delegates from the Chamber in all important National and International conventions or assemblies.

BENEVOLENCES—The Chamber of Commerce has always been a leader in providing relief where Pittsburgh has been called to extend assistance in times of distress. The Chamber was active in relief to sufferers by the Johnstown Flood in 1889. \$7,000 was raised and sent by the Chamber to Charleston, S. C., after the earthquake and a large sum of money to Jacksonville, Fla., after its devastating fire. Over \$56,000 was raised for Galveston, Tex., over \$240,000 for San Francisco and some \$15,000 for sufferers by the recent coal mine disasters at Monongah, W. Va., and the Darr and Naomi mines.

ENTERTAINMENT—Many fine Banquets have been held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce which have brought to Pittsburgh distinguished men of this country and others.



LOGAN MCKEE, Secretary

At the dedication of the Court House the Chamber assisted in entertainment of over 200,000 strangers at a cost of \$20,000; at the opening of Davis Island Dam 100,000.

The Chamber has extended the hospitality of the city to the Pan American Congress of 1897, the National Association of Manufacturers in 1902, entertained the entire commission (about 50) sent by the Chinese Government to America in 1905, tendered a public reception in honor of Miss Hermione Schenley and gave a welcome to Baron Kuroki and party, which drew forth an expression of high appreciation and thanks from the Japanese Government.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—The activities of the Chamber in affairs which concern the promotion of Pittsburgh's Municipal and general civic welfare cover a period too long and a scope too wide for more than a general review.

The Chamber of Commerce has been largely instrumental in having enacted in the City of Pittsburgh, one of the most effective ordinances for the prevention of unnecessary smoke in the use of fuel and also the selection of competent officials to administer the smoke ordinance. Public interest in the matter of smoke abatement is steadily growing, and there is an increasing desire on the part of those who have hitherto been offenders, to co-operate with the Bureau of Inspection in the elimination of smoke.

Through the Committee on Municipal Sanitation the Chamber of Commerce has made a contribution to the solution of the question of Sewage Disposal for Pittsburgh. A very excellent and exhaustive report of this Committee was printed and widely distributed and has been in demand from officials from other cities and scientific men throughout the country.

The Chamber has organized a Flood Commission to consider and suggest a plan for preventing damage from the recurring and ever increasing floods in our rivers.

After many years of intelligent and persistent work, the Chamber succeeded in having passed a civil service law, which places our municipal service on a basis of merit and efficiency.

The Committee on Free Bridges made a most exhaustive search of the law and the facts relating to the charters and franchise rights of the toll bridges crossing the rivers, and the information brought to the attention of City Councils.

The Chamber has been active in its work for the improvement of housing conditions in the City of Pittsburgh. Much educational work has been done and an ordinance prepared by the Chamber has been enacted, giving additional tenement house inspectors to the Bureau of Health. Two other ordinances are pending, one providing for registration of all tenement houses, and the other for closer and more effective regulation of tenement houses, and correcting certain flaws in existing conditions.



H. M. LANDIS, Treasurer

A consistent effort has been made to secure for Pittsburgh, the great Testing Laboratories of the United States Government, and while no selection has as yet been made, the Chamber feels confident that Pittsburgh will receive the most favorable consideration, and possibly be chosen.

A notation should be made of the work of the Chamber of Commerce in presenting to the municipal authorities, recommendations for a new Market House, extension and widening of some of Pittsburgh's principal thoroughfares, placing in underground conduits telephone and telegraph wires, regulating the use of water for fire purposes through automatic sprinkling systems; improvement of the milk supply, securing pure water by means of the filtration plant, and the project for a South Side Traffic Tunnel.

The Chamber is advertising and presenting the Pittsburgh market through Trade Extension Excursions, conducted by its members with Merchant's Excursions to Pittsburgh for out of town customers.

Improved freight facilities for shippers and co-operation with transportation interests is the work of a special Traffic Department and the Chamber's Committee on Transportation and Railroads. Additional and improved freight movements have been arranged, a number of important reductions in rates effected and full information regarding rates and classifications secured for the membership.

Many subjects of State and National import have been considered and efforts made to have the Chamber's conclusions carried into effect. Among these have been the tariff, conservation of natural resources, reforestation, parcels post, improved waterways, Merchant Marine, good roads, immigration and consular service.

To sum up, the Chamber of Commerce represents an organized effort to advance the commercial and civic welfare of Pittsburgh and her interests. It represents a voluntary public work. The Chamber of Commerce deserves the support of every citizen who feels that he owes something to his city and is willing to do his part.

NORTH SIDE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**A Youthful but Earnest Organization Created and Maintained
In the Interest of Local Development of Business Enterprises**



ISIDORE REIZENSTEIN, President

The Northside Chamber of Commerce, with its membership of nearly two hundred of the most enterprising business men on that side of the rivers, is the outgrowth of the Allegheny Chamber of Commerce which was organized in 1903, but allowed to die out. The re-organization took place in 1906, with fifty charter members. Isidore Reizenstein was elected President of the new chamber; George H. Douglass, Secretary, and William C. Burry, Treasurer. The aims of the association are to promote business fellowship and good will, secure necessary and advantageous legislation for that section of Greater Pittsburgh, and to promote, in every legitimate way, business enterprise among the merchants.

The present officers of the chamber are: President, Isidore Reizenstein; First Vice President, Henry Albrecht; Second Vice President, Henry C. Mendel; Secretary, Joseph G. Renvers; Treasurer, Joseph Buka; Board of Directors, B. White, Enoch James, A. C. Gauger, Louis Eckert, W. C. Burry, August Loch, Charles P. Bernhard, George P. Luther and M. P. Trauerman.

Isidore Reizenstein, the president, was born in New York, February 22, 1857. He located in Allegheny in 1865, and attended the Third Ward school in North avenue. At the age of 12 years, he entered the china and glassware store of his father, and after his death, he assisted in making it a stock company, of which Mr. Reizenstein is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Reizenstein was married in 1887, and has one child. He makes his home in the East End.

Joseph Buka, the treasurer, was born in Germany ,December 26, 1856, and came to this country in 1879. He located in Allegheny and later started in the dry goods business at 904 Federal street. In 1881 he married Peppi Bernheim, and two children were born to them, Alfred J. Buka, M. D., and Miss Fannie Buka.



JOSEPH BUKA, Treasurer



JOSEPH G. RENVERS, Secretary

Joseph G. Renvers, the secretary, was born in Pittsburgh, November 18, 1859, at Fifth avenue and Masters Way. He received his education in St. Mary's Allegheny parochial school and St. Mary's College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He also attended the Third Ward school of Allegheny for a time. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

Mayor and Other City Officers

Pittsburgh Today One of the Best Officered Cities of Its Size in the Nation. Sketches of Those Prominent in Control of the Wheels of Local Government



GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Mayor

THOSE COMPETENT to judge say that Pittsburgh is better governed today than it ever was before. Mayor George W. Guthrie was elected by the independent elements of all political parties because of his well-known independent proclivities with the hope that he would give the city a clean administration. How well he has fulfilled that hope is shown by the reforms in the various departments of the city government he has caused to be inaugurated. And rightly has he been assisted by every member of his cabinet and their subordinates. The mayor's cabinet consists of Deputy Mayor Charles F. Kirschler; Edward G. Lang, Director of Public Safety; A. B. Shepherd, Director of Public Works, and John Swan, Jr., Deputy Director of Public Works; Dr. J. P. Shaw, Director of Charities, and Simon Kirschler, Deputy Director of Charities. E. S. Morrow is City Controller, and James Brown, Deputy City Controller; John F. Steel, City Treasurer, and Richard M. Kopp, Deputy City Treasurer. William B. Rodgers is City Solicitor.



CHARLES F. KIRSCHLER, Deputy Mayor

Charles F. Kirschler, deputy mayor of Greater Pittsburgh, who is being urged as the Republican candidate for the mayoralty at the next election, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1864, where his parents, Christopher and Christine Kirschler were well known residents. Mr. Kirschler is a life long Republican and has served his party acceptably and well in many capacities. He has always been active in the city and county Republican committees, been delegate to Republican national conventions, and while mayor of Allegheny won by his aggressiveness and insistence on right and justice the love and esteem of all.

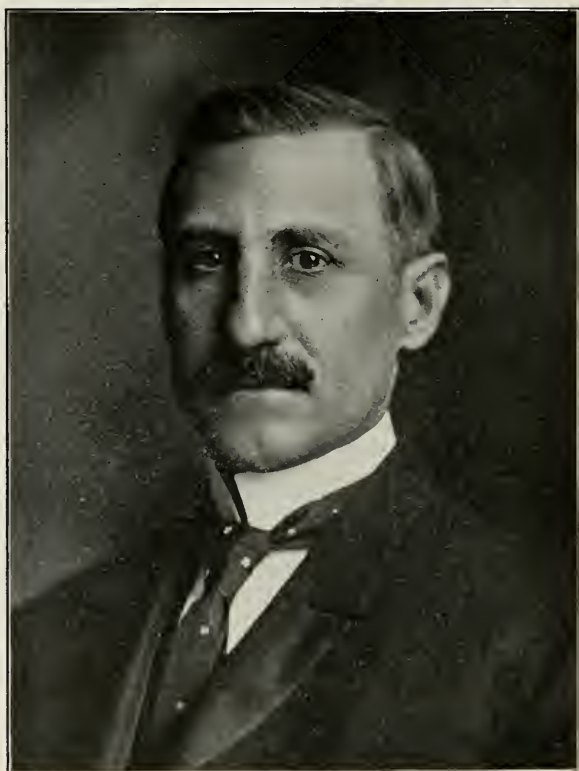
When he was but eight years old his parents moved from Butler county to Allegheny and located in the Second Ward. The son attended the public schools of that ward, and after the death of his father in 1876 he attended Duff's college and the Iron City Business College. After completing his studies he entered the Third National Bank of Allegheny, as messenger boy—his first position—but in a short time was promoted to that of discount clerk, and by gradual advancement rose to be general bookkeeper of the discount department of that bank, which position he held until January 1, 1893. From this time his advancement was noticeable, and a brilliant career was freely predicted for him. After leaving the bank Mr. Kirschler purchased the fancy grocery business of James Lockhart on Federal street, but within a year sold it to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the D. Lutz & Sons Brewing Company. Here his business acumen developed so strongly that he became invaluable to the company and he continued in the double position for five years. Then, the business having grown to such proportions a change was necessary, he retained the treasurership in which he continued for three years more. In July, 1901, he formed a partnership with F. H. Tooker and purchased the Hotel Newell, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, but sold his interest there about three years later. In business, political and social life, Mr. Kirschler has always been a favorite. Always courteous and kind and quick to appreciate a favor as he is to grant one he has won a host of friends everywhere. He represented the Fifth ward, in Allegheny Select Council several times, and, in 1906, was elected the city's last mayor.

Mr. Kirschler was married in 1892 to Miss Ida McClurg, daughter of John McClurg of Allegheny, and three children have resulted from the union.

No more trustworthy person holds a position in the city government than John Swan, Jr., Deputy Director of the Department of Public Works. Genial, courteous, diplomatic, never out of sorts, no matter what goes wrong, he handles his duties with skill and dispatch, always able to get more work with few men, than any other official in his department. John Swan, Jr., was born in Allegheny, December 4, 1871, his father having been the late John Swan, Sr., for several years Postmaster of Allegheny City. Deputy Director Swan got his schooling in the ward schools of Allegheny and at Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1890 he entered the employ of Swan & McAfee, general contractors; then, from 1895 to 1903, he served as manager for James McAfee & Company, also general contractors, when he went into the general contracting business for himself. In 1906, when Charles F. Kirschler was elected Mayor of Allegheny, Mr. Swan was made Public Works Director and served most efficiently in that office until the two cities were consolidated. He then became Deputy Director of the consolidated departments.



JOHN SWAN, JR.
Deputy Director Department of Public Works



EDWARD G. LANG
Director of Public Safety

Elmer E. Siebert, Chief of the Bureau of City Assessors has a much more interesting history than many of his friends imagine. He was born in what was then known as Collier Township, but now Mathilda Street, Nineteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1861. Passing through the public schools, he graduated from the Pittsburgh High School in 1880. He then kept books for Booth & Flinn for several years. Tiring of such work, and being ambitious to become an electrician, he went to Chicago and paid to hold a job while learning how to handle and construct electrical machinery in a big manufactory there. He progressed so rapidly in his work, that in a short time the firm placed him in charge of the building of a large electric light plant at Atchison, Kansas. Completing this contract satisfactorily, he returned to Chicago and began carrying out the ambition he had to invent and perfect an electrical switchboard. While working at his invention, however, he one day touched a highly charged light wire, and for an hour was given up for dead. When he came to himself, all ambition to further pursue things electrical left him, and he came back to Pittsburgh.



ELMER E. SEIBERT
Chief of the Bureau of City Assessors

Mr. Siebert, who is a son of the late Christian Siebert, has represented his ward three terms in Common Council, (1895-1901), and in 1902, served seven months as Superintendent of Highland Park. He was appointed an Assistant City Assessor by Ex-Mayor William B. Hays, and made Chief Assessor by the present mayor, George W. Guthrie. Mr. Siebert is an independent Republican, and has always been against what is known as "ring rule." He is married and has one son, Christian, a student at Lafayette College, and lives at Wellesley Avenue and Heath Street.



CHARLES S. BROWN
Supt. of Bureau of Public Improvements

The City of Pittsburgh has no more efficient officer than Charles S. Brown, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Improvements. This goes without saying. Born in Pittsburgh, September 21, 1868, he moved to First Ward Allegheny two years later with his parents, where he attended the public schools of the First Ward. In June, 1886, he entered the City Engineer's office, where, by earnest and faithful endeavor, he arose, step by step, until in 1895, he was appointed Clerk to Viewers. He designed and built up the present system of handling the viewers' business, and had the Bureau of Public Improvements adopted by Councils in March, 1901, when he was appointed Superintendent of this new branch of the city government.



THOMAS A. McQUAIDE, Supt. of Police



EDWIN T. McGOUGH
Captain of Detectives



EDWARD J. KENNELLY
Asst. Superintendent of Police



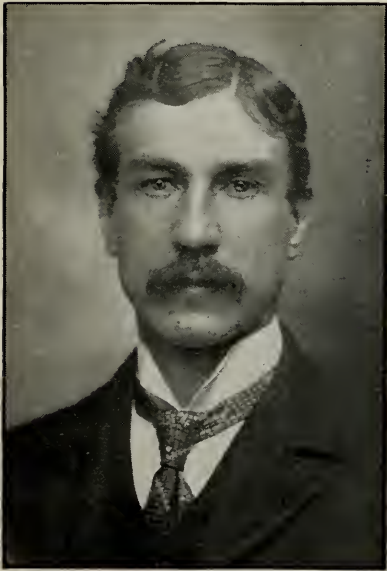
T. C. JOHNSON, Sergeant of Detectives

QUARTETTE OF EFFICIENT CITY OFFICERS

Meat Inspector Richard Geyer Ellison was born in Clarion County, Pa., May 28, 1878. Early in life he moved with his parents to Allegheny City, where he was educated in the common schools, and in several business colleges. He is a Protestant, an ardent Republican, and an earnest party worker. After leaving school, Mr. Ellison engaged in the wholesale meat business, with marked success. He is single, and resides at 1219 Race Street, North Side. On April 3, 1903, he was appointed Meat and Milk Inspector of Allegheny, and since the consolidation of the two cities, served for several months as that officer; but he now devotes his whole time in inspecting meats. He is an efficient officer and has hosts of warm friends.



RICHARD GEYER ELLISON
Meat Inspector



CHARLES L. DITTMAR
Ordinance Officer of the North Side

One of the most faithful and efficient officers of the city government is Charles L. Dittmar, Ordinance Officer of the North Side. Mr. Dittmar was born in the Third ward, Allegheny, March 3, 1854, and educated in the public schools there. When a mere boy he learned the trade of cigar-maker, and, in 1875, went into the business for himself, until 1884. He was then elected wharfmaster, retaining that office five years, when he went back to the trade of cigar-maker. In 1891, he was again made wharfmaster, but resigned the office, in 1895, to go into the hotel business at East and First streets. Two years later Mr. Dittmar was appointed Ordinance Officer of Allegheny, holding that position until 1903, when he went into the insurance business. In 1906, he was again made Ordinance Officer, and has since filled the office with efficiency and honor. Mr. Dittmar was married in 1876, and has four children. He lives at 709 Ellsworth avenue, North Side.

Pittsburgh's Educational Institutions

The Greater City Ranks High in Collegiate as Well as Public and Private School Work. Its Manual Training and Domestic Science Departments the Finest in the World

No city in the world has better public schools than the Greater Pittsburgh. Samuel Andrews, at the head of the Pittsburgh schools, and John Morrow, at the educational helm on the North Side, both have brought the public school systems of the two districts up to a plane that none can look down upon. In points of buildings and equipment the city schools rank with the highest. Especially is this true as regards the manual training and domestic science departments. The Carnegie Technical school, too is the wonder of the world, and the pride of the city, while the local colleges and private schools are beginning to attract attention everywhere.

Pittsburgh's Public Schools

What was known as "The Adelphi Free School," established in the summer of 1816, was really the beginning of the Free or Common School system in Pittsburgh. The object of this school was, as the constitution of the society which



FRIENDSHIP SCHOOL

fostered it, declared "gratuitous instruction of poor female children in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing and knitting;" a sort of Grammar School and Domestic Science School combined.

Almost every one in Pennsylvania is familiar with the name and picture of Thaddeus Stevens, who is generally regarded as the "Father" of the Common or Free Schools of this State, and whose untiring efforts resulted in the passage of the Common School Law by the Legislature and its approval by Governor Wolf, April 1, 1834. The Constitution of Pennsylvania made it obligatory upon the Legislature to establish schools throughout the State, wherein the children of the poor might be taught gratis. When this law was adopted a great many of the people could neither read nor write, but this did not prevent them from objecting to it and asking that it be repealed. The following quotation from the report of the Committee of the Legislature, to whom were referred the petitions for the repeal of the Act, shows the deplorable ignorance and prejudice of the people:

"That although the number who have petitioned for the repeal is deplorably large, yet it is but a small minority of the whole number of votes of the Commonwealth to wit: about 32,000. Those who ask for a modification only, are 2,084; those who have deemed it necessary to remonstrate against the repeal, 2,575. The Committee were pained to find among those who deem a general system of education unnecessary, and ask for its repeal, 66 who were unable to write their names and who attach their signature by making their marks, and according to the best conclusion to which the Committee could arrive, more than ten out of every hundred of the petitioners' names were written by other hands than their own. Whether this arose from inability to write their own names the Committee do not feel themselves called upon to determine. The Committee would further remark that in most of the petitions not more than five names out of every hundred are written in English, and the great mass of them so illegibly written as to afford the strongest evidence of the deplorable disregard so long paid by the Legislature to the Constitutional injunction to establish a general system of education."

Had But Four Ward Schools

Pittsburgh which was at this time composed of four wards, the North, (Fourth) ward; the South, (Second) ward; the East, (Third) ward; and the West, (First) ward, was not slow to realize that her future greatness would be the result of educating the masses.

The Directors of the North ward rented an old frame building at the foot of Irwin street, which is now Seventh street, put in desks and seats in one of the upper rooms and employed a teacher and opened the first Common or Free School in Pittsburgh with five pupils.

In 1835 the South Ward School was opened; the directors leased a two-story brick building known as Hyde's Carpet Factory, on Water street, below Smithfield street, on the site of the present Monongahela House. This school was opened the 11th day of September. The First, (West) Ward School was opened early in 1836, in a three-story brick building on the west side of Ferry street, between Fourth and Liberty streets. The East (Third) Ward Board of Directors determined to erect a three-story school house on the west corner of Diamond and Script alleys. This was the first school building erected in the city under the new law. The school opened December 5, 1836, with a principal of the male department, a principal of the female department, and a teacher of the primary department; the South Ward made arrangements to send their primary children to the Third Ward School.

In 1836, the Fifth ward, now the Ninth and Tenth wards, was taken into the city. A public school was opened in 1837 in rented rooms. The present Seventh and Eighth wards (Franklin) then the Sixth ward, was admitted to the city in 1845, and the first school was opened May, 1847. The Seventh ward, now the Eleventh (Moorhead) became a part of the city in 1846, and a school building was erected in 1848 on Green and Linton streets. The Eighth ward, now the Sixth (Forbes) was added in 1846. The Ninth ward, now the Twelfth, (O'Hara and Springfield) was admitted to the city in 1846. There was then a small school building at Twenty-sixth and Smallman streets. From an enrollment of five in 1835, there is now an enrollment of almost 55,000.

Each Ward a Separate District



DAVID B. OLIVER
President Allegheny Board of School Controllers

Previous to the Act of 1855, each ward of the city was a separate school district, whose school was controlled by six directors, chosen by the people for three years, but having their terms so arranged that two went out of office each year. There was no common bond of union between these separate school wards, and, although they were in close neighborhood to each other, they were not parts of any common system, and were, in nature and workings, as independent of each other as they would have been in separate townships or counties. At the passage of the above act there were nine wards in the city. By this act the city of Pittsburgh was constituted an independent school district, and each of the school boards of the nine wards was required to elect, within twenty days after the

election of school directors, one person to serve as member of the Central Board of Education, which person must be a citizen of the ward, although not required to be a member of the ward board. The persons thus elected members of the Central Board of Education were required to meet at a public school house as soon as practicable, and organize by choosing officers and so arranging their terms that one-third of their number went out of office at the end of one year, one-third at the end of two years, and one-third at the end of three years. There-

after the term of each representative was three years, one-third going out of office annually.

In accordance with this law, the following members elect met February 20, 1855, in the Fourth Ward School House, and organized as the Central Board of Education: John B. Bell, of the First ward; Reuben Miller, Jr., of the Second ward; Samuel M. Kier, of the Third ward; Robert E. McGowin, of the Fourth ward; William McSague, of the Fifth ward; James Lowry, Jr., of the Sixth ward; William Arthurs, of the Seventh ward; William H. Everson, of the Eighth ward; William Varnum, of the Ninth ward. Robert E. McGowin was chosen president; Reuben Miller, Jr., treasurer, and Joseph W. Lewis, secretary.

Powers of the Central Board of Education



GEORGE W. GERWIG
Secretary Allegheny Board of School Controllers

The Central Board was empowered to determine, assess, levy and collect, annually, the taxes which were necessary, together with the State appropriation and any other available funds: First—To provide and maintain high schools, not exceeding two. Second—To provide and maintain schools for children of color. Third—To pay all the teachers of the ward schools. The Central Board was empowered to select the course of study for the public schools of the city; annually to select the text-books to be used; to determine the number of teachers to be employed and to fix and pay their salaries.

The Ward Boards of Directors were empowered to levy and collect, annually, a special tax, not exceeding the regular school tax, for erecting and maintaining buildings; to appoint and dismiss the teachers of the ward schools and to supervise and direct the operations of those schools.

By the revised law, approved February 12, 1869, which is the law under which the schools are now conducted, each ward was constituted a sub-district, and the Central Board has the power, on petition of the boards of directors of two contiguous sub-districts, to consolidate them into one sub-district; and, under certain conditions, to divide a sub-district into two sub-districts. Also the Central Board was empowered to create, establish and maintain a normal school, in connection with the Public High School, and to issue to the graduates of said normal department a diploma, which, when signed by the Faculty of the High School, the President of the Board, and the City Superintendent, should have the same force and vitality as the professional certificate; and the City Superintendent

was empowered to call a teachers' institute for the city, with the same advantages as those enjoyed by the county institute.

Immediately after the organization of the Central Board of Education, in February, 1855, they proceeded, according to the requirements of the law, to make arrangements for opening a High School at the beginning of the next school term. Although the letter of the law seemed to require them to establish two high schools, yet it was construed as satisfied by the establishment of one. It was called the Pittsburgh Central High School. The first principal Rev. Jacob LaGrange McKown, was elected July 23, 1855. At first the law permitted those only to enter who had spent at least one year in the public schools of the city. An examination of such candidates for admission was held, under the direction of the faculty of the High School, which consisted of the principal and three assistants, two males and a female. September



DAVID O. DALZELL
Librarian of the Public School Library

25, 1855, 114 pupils were admitted by the Central Board of Education, and the school immediately opened, in rented rooms, at 514 Smithfield street. In 1868 the school moved to more commodious quarters at Wood street and Sixth avenue, and remained there until moving to its present location at Bedford avenue and Fulton street; in 1869, a normal and a commercial department were added. The property owned by the Central Board of Education on Miller street, and used, until 1874 as a school for colored children, was fitted up and used by the Normal and Training School, January 1878. It is needless to say that the work of the High School has been appreciated when one thinks of the increased enrollment which the South in 1898, and the phenomenal success of the first year's work of the necessitated the opening of the beautiful Fifth Avenue building, in 1896, and evening High School, in 1907-1908.

While the Central Board had been opening a High School, the ward schools were increasing accordingly, and, in 1868, the Legislature passed an Act consolidating the outlying districts to Pittsburgh; this brought into the city parts of the townships of Peables, Liberty, Lawrenceville, Collins and Pitt.

The schools were now designated by the Central Board of Education as the Colfax, Duquesne, Forbes, Franklin, Grant, Hiland, Howard, Lawrence, Liberty, Lincoln, Minersville, Moorhead, Mt. Albion, North, Oakland, O'Hara, Peables, Ralston, South, Washington, High and Colored.

FIRST SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The first superintendent of the Pittsburgh Schools, George J. Luckey, was elected in May, 1868, the city having formerly been under the jurisdiction of the

County Superintendent. His successor, the present incumbent, Samuel Andrews, was elected in May, 1899.

Pittsburgh has the honor of establishing the first Public Day School for the education of deaf mutes in the United States. This school was opened September 4, 1869, in the First Ward Public School building, room 5, with nine pupils; during the first month the number of pupils increased to twenty-two. The attendance increased and the school was removed to a more central location, in the Third Ward School, and, in 1876, became affiliated with a State Institution.

By an Act of Assembly, April, 1872, the boroughs of the South Side were consolidated with the City of Pittsburgh, and a committee, instituted by the Consolidation Act, presented to Council a report dividing the South Side into wards. These boroughs were formerly part of Lower St. Clair township, Birmingham and East Birmingham townships, Chartiers and Temperanceville, and were made into twelve school districts by the Central Board of Education, named as follows: Twenty-fourth ward, Wickersham; Twenty-fifth ward, Morse; Twenty-sixth ward, Humboldt; Twenty-seventh ward, St. Clair; Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Birmingham; Thirtieth ward, Knox; Thirty-first ward, Allen; Thirty-second ward, Mt. Washington; Thirty-third ward, Monongahela; Thirty-fourth ward, Riverside; Thirty-fifth ward, Luckey; Thirty-sixth ward, Thaddeus Stevens.

There were then thirty-four school districts, fifty-one school buildings and 330 teachers; at the present time there are forty-five sub-districts, one hundred school buildings and 1,364 teachers.

The sub-districts have increased, new districts being added and other districts growing so that it was expedient to divide them. Splendid new buildings have been erected of the most modern architecture, equipped with the most modern and serviceable furniture, and the halls, corridors and stair landings have floors and wainscoting of marble in many of them; pictures of famous artists adorn the walls, the heating and ventilating systems are the best that are known. Pittsburgh may well be proud of her school buildings, as no more beautiful or complete buildings are to be found in the country.

The increase in educational facilities not only in Pittsburgh but all over this great country, during the past thirty or thirty-five years, has been wonderful; the people have shared in the compulsory education laws, the kindergarten movement, the industrial school movement, the vacation schools, the night schools and



SAMUEL ANDREWS
Superintendent Pittsburgh Public Schools

all other such educational advantages which are here to stay. The vacation schools and the kindergartens have mothers' meetings at which the mothers of the pupils are taught things about their everyday work. At no other time in history has interest in education been so great as now, and all institutions, the grade school, the high school, the colleges, and universities are overcrowded with people of all races working together to solve the great problem of life.

To Superintendent Samuel Andrews, more than to any other one man, is due the high standing to which Pittsburgh's public schools have attained. He was born in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1847. He never engaged in any calling except that of teaching, which he commenced in 1867 in Robinson township, where he remained until called to take charge of the Chartiers township schools. After a successful period in that position, he resigned and commenced upon the duties of principal of the schools of the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh. He remained there for fifteen years and assisted greatly in building up the schools. His next position was that of principal of the Sixteenth ward schools, which position he held at the time of his election as Superintendent.

Allegheny Schools

From trustworthy sources, it is learned that the Borough of Allegheny had at least fairly good subscription schools many years before it became a city. And there is reliable information that Thimas McConnell and William Carson taught successful schools away back in the early '30s, in Robinson street, near Corry street, in a long room, without plaster, paint, or any of the modern conveniences.



ALLEGHENY HIGH SCHOOL—Manual Training Department

About 1835, a borough school was established in the Presbyterian Academy, on South Common, near Marion avenue, under the management of John Kelly, who is said to have been a very successful teacher. A Mr. Campbell and others also taught in this school about that time. It is well known, too, that the borough of Allegheny had other good pay schools, but the absence of records makes it impossible to give any authentic account of them.

The borough of Allegheny became a city in 1840, and was divided into four wards. The public schools in each of these original wards were more effectively organized at this time, and the first Board of Directors elected in the First ward consisted of the following named gentlemen: Thomas M. Howe, Dr. T. F. Dale, William M. Bell, H. P. Swartz, J. J. Carpenter and Luke Loomis. Most of these gentlemen had been members of the Borough School Board and were continued in office. During the same year, 1840, the First and Fourth wards established a joint High School, which was held in the basement of the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, and conducted by John Kelly. This school was patronized by all of the four wards, as it was the only High School in the city.

In 1844 the directors of the First ward purchased a lot of ground at Rebecca and School streets, where the First ward school building now stands, and thereon erected a two-story brick house, containing four rooms, and in January, 1845, removed the schools from the old academy to this new building. John Kelly was then brought here from the joint High School, already mentioned, and put in charge of the highest department. The boys' medium department in this school was taught by a Mr. Goldrick; the girls' medium by Mrs. Creighton; and the primary grades by Miss Caroline Kelly. In 1847 Miss Kelly resigned and Misses M. E. Carpenter and Agnes Dorrington were appointed to take charge of the primary department. In 1849 the building was enlarged by a third story containing two rooms. In 1853 two rooms were rented in the western end of the ward, at the extravagant sum of three dollars per month, and two additional schools were organized, with Misses Letitia Reed and Mary May as teachers. In 1855 Miss May was transferred to the building at School and Rebecca streets, and Miss M. J. McDonald was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Miss May's withdrawal.



FIRST WARD MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS, ALLEGHENY

In 1856, owing to the gradual increase in population, six additional rooms were added to the rear of the building at School and Rebecca streets, and the schools in the western end of the ward were removed to this house, which continued to be used for school purposes until 1874, when the present modern structure was erected, containing thirteen large, well-lighted rooms.

The first schools in the new edifice were taught by the following teachers: Misses Emma Gregg, Emma White, Jenny Patton, Lizzie B. Hall, S. L. McQuigg, Belle Cunningham, Sadie Lyle, M. M. Dorrington, M. E. Carpenter, Jeannette H. Lecky, and W. T. Moorhead, principal. Four of these teachers are still doing faithful and effective work in this school. The next change of importance took place in 1868, when the western end of the ward was cut off, with other territory, to form a part of the Fifth ward.

Through the liberality of Henry Phipps and the energy and enterprise of the First Ward School Board, many changes in and additions to the school facilities of the First ward have been made in recent years, that have contributed greatly to the success of the schools. The new Manual Training building, the Phipps' Playground and Gymnasium, the Swimming Pool, as well as the Kindergarten, Domestic Science, Manual Training and Physical Culture departments, etc., etc., all combine to bring the First Ward Schools up to date in management and methods of instruction.

Second Ward School Organized

The Second Ward schools were organized about 1834, but from the paucity of records regarding their early history, no detailed account of them can be given. It is proper, however, to say that the citizens and directors of the borough had just as good schools in the Second ward as in any other part of the borough, for the reason that the schools were all under the borough management. From 1840 to 1846 the schools of the Second Ward were held a part of the time in a two-story building that stood at North alley, now Erie street, and Webster street, now Sherman avenue. This building contained two rooms, the second floor being reached by a flight of stairs on the outside. The other part of the time these schools were conducted in a building at Barnett alley and Arch street.

In 1846 a new building was erected at North avenue and Palo Alto street. A few years later this building was remodeled, one story being added, containing two rooms, a class room and a study room, which were occupied respectively by a principal and an assistant, as that was the way the schools were then organized.

This remodeled building was wrecked by a severe storm in April, 1858, and a new building was erected on the same lot. Additions and changes were made on this building from time to time, as the population increased, until 1895, when it was abandoned and an elegant new edifice erected on Sherman avenue, near North avenue, to take its place.

Prominently identified with the history of the Second Ward schools are the names of Captain H. M. Dunlap, C. W. Benney, Rev. Joseph King, and Dr. B. F. Woodburn. Capt. Dunlap was a member of the Second Ward Board for twenty-seven consecutive years, ending February, 1886. He was president of the Second Ward Board most of the time. Mr. Benney was secretary of the Ward Board, as also of the Board of Controllers for many years before his death. He was always regarded as a most painstaking and efficient officer. Dr. King was a leader, of great wisdom and ability. He was noted for his kindness of heart and abiding interest in the schools. Dr. Woodburn's wise counsel and thoughtful judgment made him a valuable member of both the local board and Board of Controllers.

For some years before 1875 the Second ward maintained two other schools besides the one on North avenue. One of these was located on Taggart street, and was known as the Pleasant Valley school, the other was located at Ridgewood and Harrison avenues, on Observatory Hill, and named the Ridgewood school.

The Pleasant Valley school was organized May, 1866, as a sub-district school of the Borough of Manchester, with Miss Elizabeth Richardson as teacher. A little later, a two-story frame school house was erected, on Taggart street, and an additional teacher appointed. Still later, the Borough of Manchester was annexed to Allegheny, and this school assigned to the Second ward.

During the summer of 1867, the Ridgewood school was organized as a sub-district of McClure Township, and a one-story brick building erected for the district. This building has been remodeled and enlarged, and is used as a dwelling house since the territory was added to the city.

In 1873, the ward was divided into two school districts, and the Irwin avenue building was erected, containing seventeen school rooms. The four teachers and two hundred pupils of the outer schools, with five teachers and three hundred pupils from the North avenue building, were transferred January, 1875, to the new Irwin avenue building.

In 1887 the territory of the Second ward was again divided, the hill part of the ward forming the third district, and on Monday, April 30, 1888, a new two-story brick building of eight rooms was opened in the new district. Extensive additions have been made both to this building and to the Irwin avenue house. The most recent improvement to the latter being the new Manual Training building, with the best modern equipment for teaching domestic science and manual arts. This building has, also, a large swimming pool.

In 1839, at North and Cedar avenues, the first brick public school building in the Third ward was erected. The second house was a one-story frame building, of two rooms, erected about 1841, at East and Third streets.

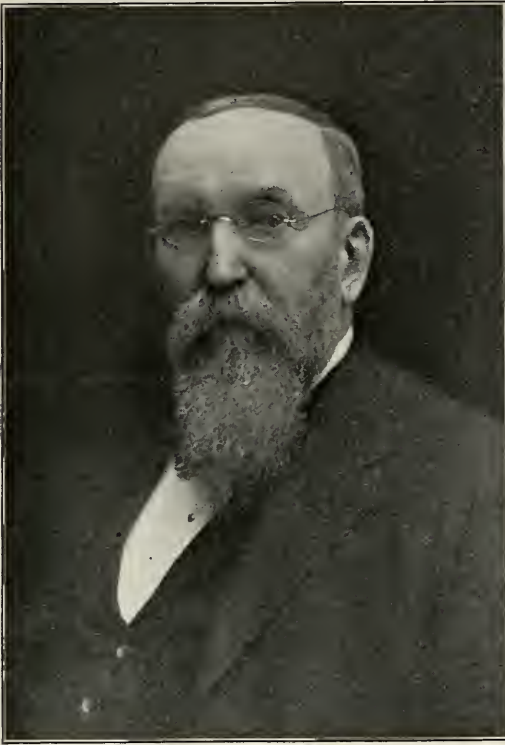
The "Ark" as a Schoolhouse

The old Washington Temperance Society of Allegheny erected a building near the Diamond, about 1846, which was known as the Ark. This building was rented and fitted up to accommodate the advanced pupils of the male department of the Third ward schools. Four teachers were employed in the ward in 1843. The names of some of the old instructors, who, it is said, swung the birch with very salutary results, about this time, were H. L. Lemon, James McIlldowny, C. Hausbrook, L. H. Eaton, R. H. Kelly, C. B. Herron, R. M. Cargo, and John Cowan. They are all said to have been faithful and earnest workers.

In 1850, a new brick building, containing eleven rooms, was erected at North avenue and Esplanade street. At two different times, additions were made to this building, increasing the number of school rooms to twenty-three. This building is now used as the Bowmont Hotel. The schools now occupy the large and elegant new edifice, of recent construction, on the opposite side of the street. The new building has few, if any equals, in this or any other country for plainness and substantial construction, for arrangement, economy and convenience, and for completeness of equipment of its various departments. It stands a monument to the memory of the late Alexander C. Lati-mer, who was largely instrumental in its projection and construction.

Fourth Ward Had Three Schools Originally

Owing to the gradual increase in population, the Third ward, in 1871, was divided into two school districts, and a three-story brick building was erected



JOHN MORROW
Superintendent Allegheny Schools

This structure was completed at Chestnut and Perry streets. in 1872 at a cost, including the site, of \$75,000. Rev. John Davis was the first principal of the school, and served in that capacity for thirteen months, when elected he was the first City Superintendent of the Allegheny schools. Mr. Davis was followed as superintendent by Prof. L. H. Durling, now of Baltimore, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, John Morrow.

The earliest available records of the Fourth ward speak of three schools presided over, respectively, by James M. Smith, Miss M. A. McKee and Wm. A. Foster. Two of these schools were located in the basement of Dr. Sproull's Presbyterian church, Lacock and Sandusky streets; the other on Avery street, near the park. A joint public high school, already described, and a public colored school were also maintained in the Fourth ward at this time.

The colored school was located in the basement of the Baptist church and was taught by Miss Mathilda J. Ware, a colored lady. In 1841, another school was added, and, in 1843, the two in Dr. Sproull's church were removed to Dr. Rodger's church, at Sandusky street and Stockton avenue, now the second United Presbyterian church. In 1844 the schools had increased to seven in number and were reorganized and located as follows:—two in the basement of the South Common church, taught by John Girard and wife; two in the basement of Dr. Rodger's church, presided over by R. J. Creighton and daughter; two with James M. Smith and daughter as teachers, located in South Canal street, near the aqueduct in the eastern part of the ward; and the remaining one on Avery street, near East Common. In October, 1848, a new building, costing \$5,400, and located in Sandusky street, below Ohio street, was ready for occupancy. This building was overhauled about 1871, and is now used as a church by a Reformed Presbyterian congregation. This ward was divided into two school districts in 1848, and the Sandusky street building continued to be occupied for school purposes until 1871, when the present building in Liberty street, near East Park, was completed at a cost of \$42,000, the lot having cost \$27,000 additional. Additions had been made to the South Canal street build-

ing from time to time until 1866, when it could no longer accommodate the schools, which had grown from two, in 1844, to eight, in 1868. The present building, including ground, fencing, grading and paving, cost \$56,300.

First Printed Annual Report

The first printed annual report issued by the Board of Controllers appeared, October 22, 1855. This is the date also of adoption of rules and a system of government for the Allegheny public schools. The Board of Controllers at this time, 1855, was composed of the following gentlemen:

President, John T. Pressly, D. D.; secretary, James T. Sample.

First Ward—Thomas Smith, Phillip Wilson, John A. Scott, James Kennedy, William Dilworth, Jonathan Ross.

Second Ward—George R. Riddle, Wm. P. Eichbaum, Daniel Richards, James Munden, Ralph Bagaley, James T. Sample.

Third Ward—James L. Graham, C. B. Herron, Wm. Walker, J. J. Reed, M. D., S. B. W. Gill, Esq., Thomas Farley.

Fourth Ward—Rev. C. W. Quick, James Rodgers, D. D.; J. P. Sterrett, Esq., Richard Bard, L. C. Wilmarth, John T. Pressly, D. D.

The foregoing Board of Controllers established four departments in the schools: Primary, Medium, Grammar and High School. The High School course embraced physics, chemistry, astronomy, physiology, political science, map and crayon drawing, algebra, bookkeeping, composition and declamation.

Central High School Organized

This organization continued in operation from 1855 until 1883, when the High School classes of the different wards were consolidated and a Central High School organized in an old frame building in Sherman avenue. This building had been occupied by the colored school but more recently was used as a tobacco factory.

From these humble beginnings, with three teachers, have grown the present imposing High School edifice, extending from Sherman avenue to Arch street, with five well-equipped departments and twenty-eight teachers.

The territory of which the Fifth ward is composed was clipped from the First and Second wards and the Borough of Manchester. January 20, 1868, the first Board of Directors was organized in this ward, consisting of the following gentlemen: John E. Park, Joseph Walton, Robert Lea, Nathan McClintock, S. F. Crowther and Charles B. Shea. At Page and Fulton streets a new brick building, three stories high, containing sixteen rooms and a hall, was erected. It was dedicated September 2, 1869. December 21, 1869, the new building was so damaged by fire that it had to be vacated for repairs until September, 1870. In 1886 the school had so outgrown the accommodations that an additional twelve-room building had to be erected. In 1906 the sixteen-room building was again visited by fire, and this time rendered a total wreck. The board, now, 1908, has a magnificent new structure, with all modern conveniences, nearing completion, on the same lot.

Old Teachers of the Sixth Ward

The Sixth ward was originally a part of Ross township; later a part of the Borough of Manchester. About 1830 a gentleman named Neville taught a

private school near Strawberry lane and Beaver avenue. A few public-spirited gentlemen, with Robert M. Park as leader, erected a frame school house near Chartiers and Fayette streets, in which private schools were held for several years before the adoption of the public school system. It was in this building the first public school in the Sixth ward, under the Pennsylvania School Law, was opened. The new school law met with such bitter opposition that no one could be found willing to serve with Mr. Park on the board. By instructions, however, from the Attorney General at Harrisburg, he levied school taxes, appointed collectors, elected teachers, and for a whole year constituted the entire board himself. It is related, too, that during that year one of Mr. Park's collectors was horsewhipped because he politely asked a wealthy citizen and prominent member of the Presbyterian church to pay his taxes. Mr. Park promptly met the gentleman more than half way, and vindicated the law by compelling him to pay not only his taxes, but the costs of collecting. Prominently connected with the history of the Sixth ward Schools as teachers, both before and after this territory came into the city, are the following names: Messrs. McPherson, Wilson, Lemon, Rankin, McElvane, Stewart, Stevenson, Campbell, Bradberry, Moorhead, Marshall, Davis, and Misses Gordon, Davidson and others.

New Territory Added

The remaining wards of the city are all portions of Ross, Reserve, or McClure Townships. Indeed, they might all be said to be parts of Ross Township, because both Reserve and McClure are clippings from Ross Township. The public schools of this territory, however, were organized about 1836. In 1857 the first public school building, a one-story brick house, containing two rooms, was erected in the Seventh ward, fronting on Angle and Humboldt streets. An additional story of two rooms was erected to this building in 1861,

and in 1868 a one-story frame building of one room was added to the same lot. In 1874 an adjoining lot was purchased with a building on it, which was modified and fitted up for school purposes. At this time, 1875, the present Twelfth and Thirteenth wards belonged to the Seventh ward. The school population had increased so rapidly that a new additional twelve-room building was proposed on the previously described property. This started such a wrangle and bitter criticism in the ward that the Woodville district and New Troy Hill district became the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards. In 1878 the remaining part of the Seventh ward erected the present fourteen-room brick building in Spring Garden avenue.



WILLIAM L. SMITH
Principal Allegheny High School

In 1849 Duquesne Borough, previously a part of Reserve Township, was organized, and, in 1868, became the Eighth ward. Benjamin Herr had donated a lot, opposite Herr's Island, 50x85 feet, to the borough, and, in 1847, a two-story brick building was erected, the school board furnishing part of

the money for its erection, but the principal part being contributed by the citizens with the understanding that the house should serve the double purpose of schoolhouse and church. Numerous additions were made to this partnership building as the population increased, until September, 1884, when the present building on the north side of East Ohio street was occupied.

Records of the Ninth ward do not extend farther back than 1856, when J. Shipman is credited with being instrumental in establishing the first pay school, which was taught by Miss Martha McAlister, who was succeeded by the Misses Vanwinkle and Clark. At this time the territory was part of Ross Township, and later a part of McClure Township. These townships had then township-subscription schools.

The select pay school referred to became the first public school in this district under the directorship of Dr. Campbell, J. Philips, C. Coleman, R. Forester, M. Carson and J. Old. The board, in 1859, erected a frame building of two rooms on Williams and Hanover streets, to which the school was transferred and Mr. Skinner was elected principal and Miss Adley, assistant. In 1861, an additional room was added, which was taught by Miss Hughes. In 1867, a brick building of three rooms was erected on the same lot. In 1873, the present spacious building of twelve rooms and a hall was erected in Wilkins street, and, in 1879, this part of McClure Township became the Ninth ward, Allegheny. Some of the principals who served in this school in former years were Messrs. Cook, Kelso, Glenn (now in the School Department at Harrisburg), Brubaker, McCullough, Anthony, and others.

In 1871, the North End School District was organized from portions of McClure and Reserve Townships. In 1878, this district was annexed to Allegheny and became the Tenth ward. The North End school, in this district, now the Fifteenth ward, was erected in 1864. School was opened also in the new three-room building in Charles street, Sept. 1, 1873. In 1886, an additional room was added to the Charles street house and four teachers employed. In 1874, the Milroy avenue building was erected at a cost of \$11,642, including building and lot. The Tenth ward has three good school buildings—one in Charles street, one in Milroy avenue, and one in East street. An extensive new building at Ellwood and Maryland avenues, near Perrysville avenue, is in progress of construction.

The Eleventh ward, like some of the others, was a part of McClure Township, previously taken from Ross and Reserve Townships. In 1859, there were three schools in the township—No. 1, in Marshall avenue, near the Brighton road; No. 2 was located in what is now the Ninth ward; and No. 3 corresponds to the Davis avenue or present No. 2 of the Eleventh ward. This township was annexed to the city in 1872, and a new building, costing about \$30,000, was erected in Shady avenue, in 1874, to take the place of the old brick building at Woodland avenue and McDonald street, near the Brighton road. Extensive and costly additions have been made to the Shady avenue building in recent years.

Elegant Modern School Buildings

The elegant new building in Davis avenue, near California avenue, takes the place of the old combination brick and frame building at Davis avenue and Brighton road. The Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, as has been stated, were offshoots of the Seventh ward, in 1868. They have excellent buildings and good schools. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards were parts of the North End district. Their history is of recent date. They also have good buildings and good schools.

General Contractor, Samuel H. McCain, has erected most of the Allegheny school buildings in recent years among which are the Second ward Industrial school, and the new buildings of the Third, Fifth and Seventh wards.

The Allegheny schools are well equipped. They embrace the kindergarten, intermediate, and high school departments. These departments include instruction, not only in the English and high school branches, but in manual training and domestic science.

The Board of Controllers, composed of ninety members, is the largest, and one of the best if not the best school board in the world.

While it must be admitted that some of the employees of the board at different times, have wandered somewhat from the path of rectitude, still it cannot truthfully be said that the board itself has ever had a serious squabble or scandal since its original organization more than fifty years ago.

David B. Oliver, who presides over the deliberations of the Board of Controllers, has been a continuous member of that body for thirty-eight years and has been president of the board most of the time. He has had an active part in all the important educational and financial questions of the board during this long term of office.

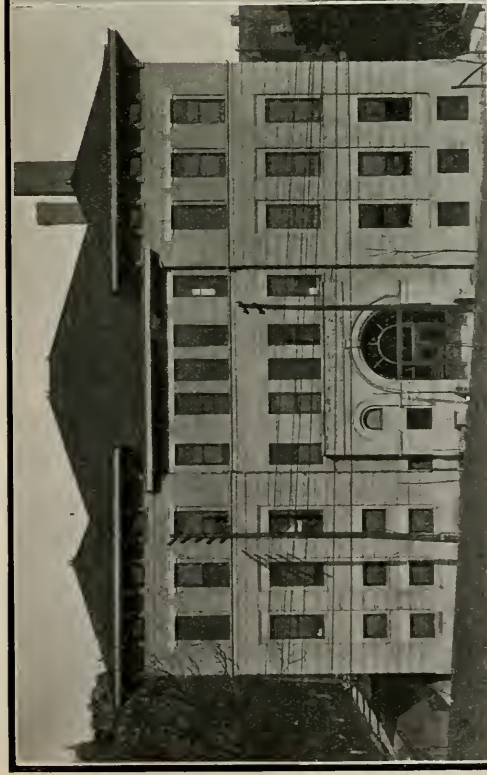
The following table shows the growth of the Allegheny schools since 1855:

	1855	1908
Male teachers employed	6	49
Female teachers employed	57	422
Average salaries of male teachers	\$602	\$1821.50
Average salary of female teachers	257	763.00
Amount of school tax levied	\$18,000	\$422,870.94
Amount of State appropriation	14,881	89,136.20
Number of mills school tax levied	5	4.50



THOS. B. SCANDRETT
Secretary Board of Control 1887-92

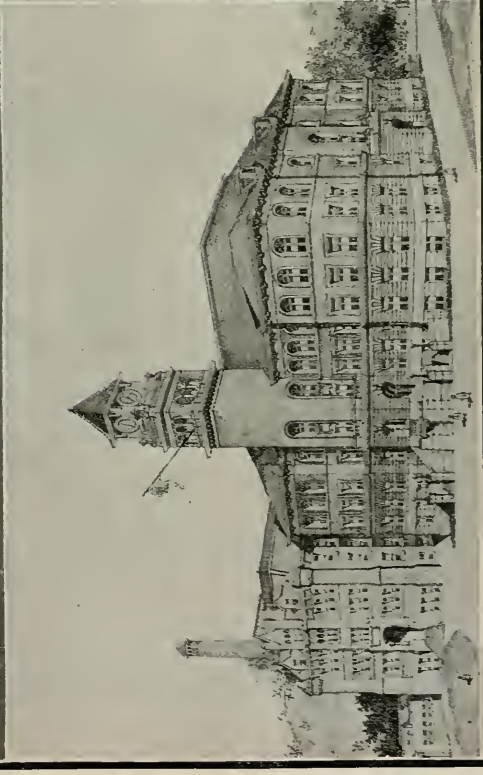
Thomas B. Scandrett, of the law firm of Scandrett & Barnett, with offices in the Peoples building, Fourth avenue, and who taught two terms (1855-1887) in the Allegheny High School, was Secretary of the Board of Control from 1887 to 1892. Mr. Scandrett and Hon. James S. Young, now Judge of the United States District Court, then President of the Board of Control, worked persistently to secure the legislation which permits the operation of the Allegheny High School. It was through their untiring efforts that the proper legislation was enacted by the State Legislature. Mr. Scandrett is active and persistent in attending to his law duties and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is married and lives in the East End.



Group of North Side School. Buildings—Erected by General Contractor Samuel H. McCain



Second Ward Industrial School
New Fifth Ward Building



New Third Ward Buildings
New Tenth Ward Building

The officers of the Board of School Controllers now are: President, David B. Oliver; Secretary, George W. Gerwig. John Morrow is Superintendent of Schools; William L. Smith, Principal of the High School, and David O. Dalzell is Librarian of the Public School Library.

The Allegheny High School building, in Sherman avenue, and extending through to Arch street, is one of the handsomest and most commodious structures of its kind in the world. F. J. Osterling, one of the foremost architects in this country, drew the plans and specifications and superintended the construction of this magnificent building. Mr. Osterling has been the supervising architect of many of the most important structures erected in this section recently, and has been chosen by the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education as supervising architect of the proposed new \$1,200,000 High School building.



ALLEGHENY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. F. J. Osterling, Supervising Architect

The Public School Library

The Allegheny Public School Library is the outgrowth of what was known as "The James Anderson Library Institute of Allegheny City," which was established by Col. James Anderson in 1850, and consisted of the books of his private library which he offered to the free use of the people. In 1871 the Board of School Controllors assumed the management of the library. It contained from three thousand to four thousand volumes. It has now twenty-six thousand volumes and a circulation of fifty-thousand per annum. The first librarian under the management of the Board of School Controller was C. W. Benney, who was appointed March 5, 1872, and the second was his son James W. Benney, who served from April 4, 1876, until his death which occurred in September, 1902. In October of the same year, David O. Dalzell, the present librarian was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Benney. Miss Mattie McAllister held the position of assistant librarian for twenty-three years. At her death, three years ago, Miss Florence Miller, the present incumbent, was elected in her stead.



CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH

Allegheny Carnegie Free Library

**A Magnificent Gift Presented to the North Side
by Andrew Carnegie, Where Over 5,000,000
Books Have Been Issued to the Public**

In 1881, Andrew Carnegie offered Pittsburgh \$250,000 for the erection of a Free Public Library, contingent upon the city appropriating \$15,000 annually for its maintenance. Owing to legal difficulties, however, the city authorities were unable to avail themselves of the gift.



ALLEGHENY CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY

The offer and the discussion concerning it aroused a sentiment in Allegheny in favor of accepting a similar gift should Mr. Carnegie feel disposed to make such an offer to the sister city. Accordingly on May 13, 1886, George W. Snaman presented a resolution in councils offering to dedicate the Third Ward Square for a site for a free library in case Mr. Carnegie would erect a suitable building, the city further agreeing to expend \$15,000 annually for its maintenance. Mr. Carnegie thereupon agreed to erect a building at a cost of \$250,000, which sum was voluntarily increased by him to \$300,000. The city has likewise been liberal in appropriating annually the funds necessary for its maintenance. Although the amount agreed upon was indefinite, the obligation of the city, as stipulated in the ordinance accepting the gift, reading "to appropriate a suf-

ficient amount annually," and tentatively, it was understood not to be less than \$15,000 annually, it has always been considerably in excess of that amount, averaging about \$20,000.

The following prominent gentlemen composed the building commission: Henry Phipps, Jr., John Walker, James B. Scott, Richard C. Gray, Hugh Fleming, Adam Ammon, Arthur Kennedy, Thomas A. Park, and George W. Snaman. The building is a massive structure of gray granite in Romanesque style and is well situated at the geographical and business center of the city, occupying the whole of the Third Ward Square. It covers nearly an acre of ground and contains a large delivery room, two periodical rooms, an open shelf room reference rooms, children's room, stacks sufficient for 150,000 volumes and a music hall with a seating capacity of 1,100, equipped with splendid pipe organ. It was formally opened to the public by Ex-President Benjamin Harrison on February 13, 1890, and since that date over 5,000,000 books and periodicals have been issued



DELIVERY ROOM—ALLEGHENY CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY

to the public, and a collection of 62,000 volumes has been gathered together. An average annual patronage of nearly 300,000 places it as probably the busiest institution of its class in Western Pennsylvania. Of the 62,000 volumes in its possession, nearly 25,000 are comprised in its reference collection. The library is particularly strong in its collection of indexed periodicals, both foreign and American, possessing nearly 10,000 such volumes. Other noteworthy features of the reference library are the Henry Phipps scientific collection, and the Wilson King collection of Americana. The former was a gift of Henry Phipps, who expended \$10,000 in purchasing scientific publication which formed the nucleus of the reference room collection. The Wilson King collection now numbers over 400 volumes and 100 maps, many of which are rare. They were donated by the Hon. Wilson King, a prominent son of Allegheny, but now a resi-



REFERENCE ROOMS—ALLEGHENY CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY

dent of England, who still shows his interest in his native city by adding to the collection from time to time.

The Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny is purely a municipal institution, the management being entrusted to a councilmanic committee. The committee is now as follows:

J. O. Bostoce, F. W. Bonini, Stephen H. Boss, William J. Burke, L. J. Dietrich, Jacob Dosch, Morris Einstein, Julius L. Haering, R. L. Henderson, Charles H. Hetzel, William Hoegel, John C. Kaiser, John H. Keane, C. C. Kohne, William Ladley, George J. Lappe, S. G. Lennox, P. A. Manion, John S. Miller, William Murray, Thomas McGrath, Samuel McKinley, M. E. O'Brien, John M. Orr, Samuel Poster, J. H. Purnell, William H. Richey, Erwin Rothpletz, N. F. Savage, Charles C. Schad, Edward P. Schatzman, Adam Schnitzer, J. F. Semmelrock, J. H. Sheasley, Charles Stewart, F. X. Straessley, J. C. Wasson, W. H. Weber, John Werner, C. C. Williams, E. R. Walters, president Select Council, William Brand, president Common Council, William Metcalf, Jr., Chairman.

For the past five years Edward E. Eggers has been the librarian in charge.

Pittsburgh's Water Supply

**Largest Single Filtration Plant Owned by the City.
Erected After Long, Tedious Delays, Caused by Con-
demnation Proceedings. Immense Work Accom-
plished by the T. A. Gillespie Company**

GREATER PITTSBURGH, the envy of the world, because of its mammoth steel mills and foundries, its immense manufacturing plants and its unequalled record for the largest annual tonnage in shipments, will soon have completed the largest single water filtration plant in the world, with a daily capacity of one hundred and twenty million gallons of pure water. There are other cities, even in this country which have filtration plants that furnish many more gallons of water each day, but where this is so the water is pumped from several small plants. When completed the beds for filtering the water, the storage basins, the pumping station and other buildings will cover almost the entire 106 acres provided for this purpose.

The progress made in the work on Pittsburgh's water supply so far is very satisfactory, although there have been numerous discouraging delays. Prior to starting the work, in 1905, several years were consumed in the courts with necessary condemnation proceedings, for, with the exception of 25 acres, it was necessary to secure the needed amount of land by legal process. The opposition was not because a sufficient price was not offered for the land for those who have been in close touch with this great work know that the city offered and paid a fair value for the land it seized.

The plant is located in O'Hara township near the boundary line of the borough of Aspinwall, and along the north bank of the Allegheny river. To provide space for the filter beds and storage tanks, it was necessary to raze many buildings, remove miles of fence, to cut thousands of trees, and to skin off millions of cubic yards of surface dirt, and tons of rock and over-growth. Few persons realize the mammoth undertaking which confronted the city officials and officers of the Bureau of Filtration in their work to supply to the people an abundance of pure water. Months ran into years, with the work on preliminaries, before the first acre of ground was secured, and more months ensued from then until the first shovelfull of earth was moved. Many meetings of councils and committees with engineers and experts in filtration were necessary before the city could determine what it really wanted, and, although the work, once started, progressed rapidly, aside from unforeseen and unavoidable delays, the contractors are now one year behind the scheduled time.

In Pittsburgh and vicinity as much or more, than in any other section of the country, there were many wells, and as the city grew in population and spread out over the hills, these wells were first inadequate to supply the demand, and later many of them became polluted. They were ordered filled up wherever contamination was found, but even now there are wells and springs which are as famous for the purity and sweetness of the water as they were two hundred years or more ago. Many of these are landmarks which the older residents remember well when as children they played about them.

The work on the filtration plant, which, when completed, will represent a total expense of \$7,000,000, began in May, 1905, and will not be completed before January, 1910. There will be a total of 56 filter beds, with a daily supply of

120,000,000 gallons of pure water. The work on the first 46 filter beds is completed. At present there has been expended \$3,500,000 for these filter beds. One acre of ground is required for each bed. There are 25 acres used for sedimentation basins seven acres for storage basins containing the filtered water, three acres for the pumping stations and other buildings, and 15 acres of vacant land. No more river water is being furnished. About 60 per cent of the water is filtered; the balance is "settled" water. In the construction of this immense plant, the largest single unit filter plant in the world, a small army of men was needed and train loads of supplies were unloaded each day. The contractors at times had as many as 1,500 men working. In the maintenance of the pumping station and filtration plant, when completed, 150 men will be necessary.



PITTSBURGH'S FILTRATION PLANT, ASPINWALL, PA.

The cost of maintenance of this plant will be much less than for similar plants in other cities, because of the improvements not included in plants elsewhere. There are no open courts here. All are paved and covered, and the arrangements for storing and handling the sand, necessary in the operation of the plant, will provide a considerable saving. In every department the most improved methods will be used, with the knowledge that though the primary cost may be higher than the plant could be built for, the saving in operation and maintenance will more than offset this.

The recent action of the State Department of Health in peremptorily ordering the city to proceed at once with the work of providing means for pure water for every section of the city may be the means of hurrying the work along to an

earlier completion. The State officials have granted until December, 1911, to complete the work of the additional ten filtration beds so as to provide water for all sections. This order, however, in no way conflicts with plans already under way. All of old Pittsburgh will be furnished with filtered water within a short time, and the Northside, formerly Allegheny, will have filtered water, it is promised, in the course of about two years. To supply the Southside with filtered water the city is trying to acquire the plant of the Monongahela Water Company, but so far has not succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory understanding with that company as to price. Mayor Guthrie believes there will be no difficulty in complying with the demands of the State authorities prior to the time limit set by them.



THOS. A. GILLESPIE, President



ROBERT SWAN, Vice President

The contract for this immense work was let to the T. A. Gillespie Company, general contractors, of Pittsburgh and New York, which has charge of the greater part of the construction of Pittsburgh's water system. The work of the filtration plant, which, when finished, will be the complete water system for the greater city, has been one of the greatest achievements of this firm. For several years it has been closely identified with every new work connected with the local water system.

The company also had charge of the work of providing the water supply for Allegheny, now the Northside of Greater Pittsburgh, which is furnished with water from the Montrose pumping station, 11 miles outside of the city, on the north bank of the Allegheny river. To provide means for carrying this water to the city it was necessary to lay over 11 miles of pipe, 60 inches in diameter. This pipe line passes through Aspinwall, Hoboken and Millvale, and taps are provided at these places so the water can be secured in the event of an emergency.

This company also completed, some time ago, two pipe lines, each 1,200 feet long, that are laid under the Allegheny river, crossing from the filtration plant to the Brilliant pumping station. Another of the first works in connection

with the local water system, was the construction of a steel pipe line to convey the water from the Highland reservoirs to the Southside. It provided and installed the immense pumping machinery for the city, and laid miles and miles of water and gas lines throughout the city. It also built two of the big dams in the Ohio river, dams Nos. 8 and 11.

In other lines of work the T. A. Gillespie Company has been equally successful, and has done a large amount of railroad construction work for the Wabash and other roads. Through years of experience with such vast undertakings, this company has come to be looked upon as one of the most substantial and trustworthy of the great contracting firms of the world, and annually its work calls for the expenditure of millions of dollars in wages and for material.

The T. A. Gillespie Company has constructed probably 80 per cent. of all the large steel-riveted water supply mains in the United States, the principal ones being for the cities of Newark, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Allegheny, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y., and has just completed water supply systems for the cities of Lockport, N. Y., and Erie, Pa. The company has now under construction the Rondout syphon for the New York City water supply, aggregating approximately \$7,000,000; the steel pipe lines for Brooklyn, N. Y., approximately 24 miles in length, of 72-inch diameter steel pipe, and the construction of approximately 12 miles of 48-inch diameter steel pipe for the city of Springfield, Mass..

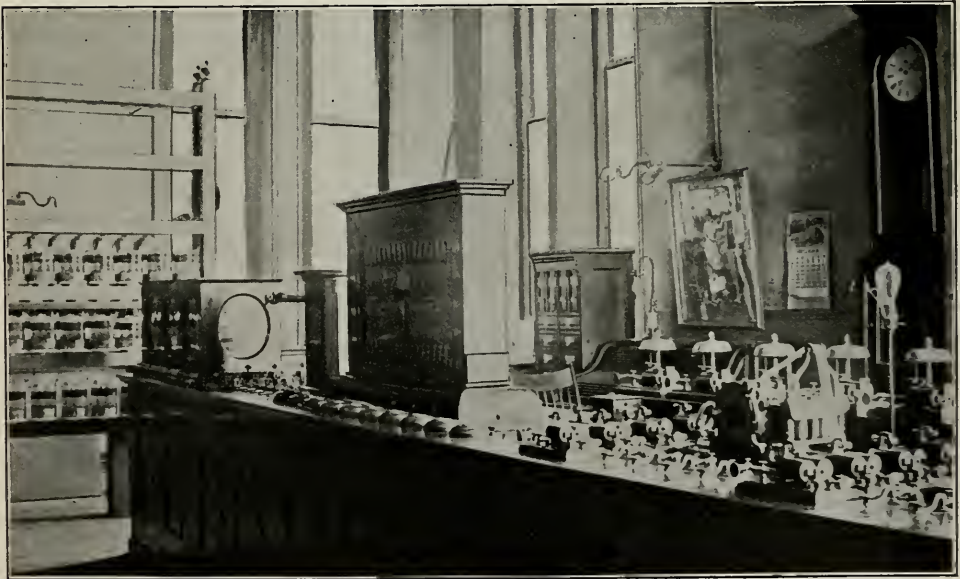
Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph

Pittsburgh's Bureau of Electricity, the Finest Equipped in the World. Gamewell and Standard Underground Cable Companies Furnished and Installed Almost the Entire Outfit. Other Things Electrical

What is now known as the Bureau of Electricity of the City of Pittsburgh was organized as the Fire Alarm Telegraph system in 1866, with Samuel T. Paisley as Superintendent, who remained as such until 1871. Then the portions of Pittsburgh known as the East End and South Side were added to the city, and Samuel L. Fullwood was elected superintendent. He had charge of the system until 1877, when Mr. Paisley was re-appointed and held the position until 1879, when George E. McLean was made superintendent by the Fire Commissioners, holding the office for some two years. Morris W. Mead was then elected superintendent by the Fire Commissioners, he having held the position of chief operator for the two years previous. Mr. Mead remained in charge of the Bureau of Electricity until 1901, being connected with the electrical interests of the city for some twenty-three years.

The Bureau of Electricity, as a bureau, was established in 1886, under what is known as the Charter Act, the new charter having provided for all the electrical interests of the city to be included in one bureau, known as the Bureau of Electricity, and attached to the Department of Public Safety. This included the fire alarm and police and telephone systems, incident to the city's service.

In 1895, Councils provided by ordinance for the establishment of an Inspection Bureau for the purpose of inspecting all electric wiring in all the build-



OLD-TIME FIRE ALARM AND POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM



TRANSMITTER AND LINE-TESTING BOARD

ings of the city, commercial as well as dwelling houses. The supervision of this work was placed in charge of the superintendent of the Bureau of Electricity. Mr. Mead immediately organized this special department, and requested that special inspectors be appointed to assist in looking after this particular work. Councils immediately arranged for two inspectors, and subsequently added a third. Also, under this ordinance, the Bureau of Electricity was given power to supervise the construction of all electric light and trolley wires erected over the streets of the city, for safety purposes, thus having complete power to direct the construction work of all corporations having wires on the streets, so as to prevent any interference one with another.

The electrical department, as built up by Mr. Mead, was the most complete and the finest operating department known in the United States, and his specifications have been copied and used in several of the large cities of the country in the subsequent rebuilding of their operating departments.

Allegheny's Electrical Bureau

At the close of the great Civil War, the City of Allegheny (now the North Side of Pittsburgh) undertook to protect its citizens against the ravages of fire, and after due deliberation and investigation the Gamewell system was installed in the city, in 1866. This installation was made under the supervision and direction of Chief James Crow, then Chief of the Fire Department. It consisted of 58

street boxes, an automatic repeater and gravity-battery outfit; but as the years went by it became necessary to add to the fire alarm system, as new territory was annexed to the municipality.

The fire alarm system installed in Allegheny was about the eighth city of the United States to adopt an automatic system for sounding alarms of fire. Since that time great strides have been made in the fire alarm business, and many valuable improvements made and Allegheny was wide awake to see that it obtained the best and latest improved apparatus for protecting the lives and property of its citizens.

In 1891, Elmer G. Loomis was appointed to the superintendency of the fire alarm system. Since then he has brought the system from that of the old type up to the present modern central office system, and added many valuable features.

The original type fire alarm box in service was the plain interference box, and, when the non-interference fire alarm box was found practical, the City of Allegheny adopted it in place of the original box; and, when the positive non-interference fire alarm box had proved, by the test of time, that it was practical, the city lost no time in securing this valuable feature, which prevents the confusion of one alarm with another. So, to-day, North Side Pittsburgh has in service a complete non-interference fire alarm system, both in the central office and in the boxes on the streets.

The average citizen does not realize how important a fire alarm system is, therefore the purpose of this article is to call their attention to the fact that all apparatus used in connection with the fire alarm system should be of the highest



FIRE-ALARM SWITCHBOARD

grade, and that nothing but the best material and highest skilled workmanship should be used in the making of every piece of apparatus connected therewith. A city may have a most ample supply of water and the best equipped fire department; yet neither of these is available until the location of the fire is made known to the department, and the most accurate and reliable way to sound an alarm of fire is to give the same from the street fire-alarm box, as there is no confusion of signals, nor the probability of the location being misunderstood.

This fire alarm system is divided primarily into three elements: First, the street boxes and circuits connecting them are the transmitting elements. Second, the central office where all the street circuits as well as all the engine house circuits concentrate and where all the signals are received is the directing element. Third, the engine houses where the street signals finally reach, are the acting elements.

The residents of the city should acquaint themselves with the location of the fire alarm box nearest to their place of business and residence, so that, in case of fire, no time will be lost in giving the alarm, as the first few minutes after the fire is discovered are the most valuable.

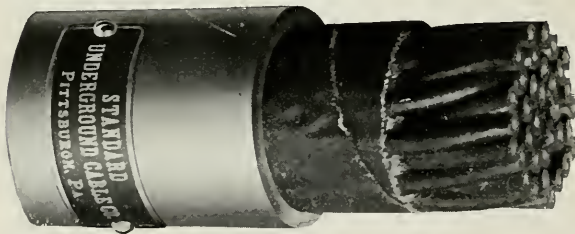
“A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.”

—Shakespeare.

Underground Cable System

Practically all of the underground cables of Pittsburgh and what was formerly Allegheny, have been furnished by the Standard Underground Cable Company, a corporation which has been directly interested in the manufacture and

installation of electric wires and cables for the past 26 years. The cable used in Pittsburgh has been made with rubber insulation on the individual conductor, and lead-sheathed in the usual manner, while that in Allegheny has been made up of saturated fibre on the individual con-



ductor with, of course, a protective sheathing of lead also. Although considerable quantities of this material have been furnished to both Pittsburgh and Allegheny for many years, no troubles have arisen directly due to imperfect manufacture, nor to faulty installation on the part of the Standard Underground Cable Company.



In this connection it is of interest to note that the company manufacturing these cables is one of the best and most conservatively managed concerns in Pittsburgh and its financial standing and business reputation of such high order as to place it in the front rank of leading Pittsburgh concerns. It was the pioneer American manufacturer to produce lead-covered cables for the transmission of electricity and the first company to produce lead-covered cables, wherein the

lead is formed continuously around the conductors by means of massive hydraulic presses. It was the first American manufacturer to issue a handbook of technical information dealing with the subject of electrical wire and cable manufacture and cable installation. This handbook has been a recognized authority for years on such subjects. The company operates large plants at Perth Amboy, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Oakland, Cal.

To Morris W. Mead and Elmer G. Loomis belongs the credit for bringing the local Bureau of Electricity up to its eminent position. Both were with it in its infancy, Mr. Mead in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Loomis in Allegheny; and, as the years went by, each with skill and enthusiasm, built up his respective bureau until almost perfection had been reached. Mr. Loomis still retains his office, but Mr. Mead, because of a change in the city administration, has been otherwise engaged in conducting electrical matters since his retirement as superintendent of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Electricity.

Under Mr. Mead's direction the underground system of the City of Pittsburgh was started and carried forward under an ordinance approved May 22, 1895, and the business part of the city, from Grant street to the Point, and between Water street and Duquesne Way, was immediately covered by the underground system, and all wires of the city placed in conduits, the Standard Underground Cable Company furnishing the cables. Subsequently, under Mr. Mead's direction, a system of underground cables was extended to Sixteenth street, out Penn avenue; also out Forbes street and Fifth avenue to Soho, to the entrance of the Twenty-second Street bridge. In building the operating departments of the Bureau of Electricity in City Hall, the Gamewell system was used exclusively, and when the system was transferred from City Hall to the Public Safety building, and rebuilt, it was added to and improved under his direction.

Mr. Loomis was born in Randolph township, Portage county, O., August 23, 1854. He is a son of Russell Loomis, an Ohio farmer, and received his education in the public schools of his native township. He was always of a mechanical turn and at an early age developed marked ability to make toys and wind and water mills. In 1880 he was employed for a few months in the Buckeye Engine Works, at Salem, O., and during the same year he came to Allegheny and secured employment in the Ft. Wayne shops. Later he worked in the shops of the Westinghouse Machine Company, and in 1882 he was appointed engineer of the Allegheny Columbia Engine Company. He showed such rare ability to repair fire engines and apparatus that James Crow, then chief of the Allegheny fire department, started a repair shop and placed Mr. Loomis in charge of it. In a short time he was elected by councils superintendent of Fire Telegraph, and when John R. Murphy was elected Director of the Department of Public Safety, Mr. Loomis was appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Electricity



ELMER G. LOOMIS

and has held the office ever since. He was married in 1884 to Miss Lizzie Hanes, and to the union have been born seven children, all of whom are living. He is a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of Allegheny Lodge 339, B. P. O. E.



MORRIS W. MEAD

Mr. Mead was born near Burlington, Vt. He moved to Pittsburgh with his parents in 1861, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Mead attended the schools of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, graduating from the Pittsburgh High School in 1873. He read law for two years with J. H. Baldwin, and for a time was head salesman in the establishment of J. R. & A. Murdock, florists and nurserymen. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Mead was appointed operator, and in about a year promoted to chief operator of the Pittsburgh Fire Alarm Telegraph. Shortly after this he was made superintendent of this department, and William De Camps, secretary of the Fire Commission, dying, Mr. Mead succeeded him. For two years he held the combined positions of secretary

of the Fire Commission and superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, being the only person who has held the two positions jointly. Under him was introduced the police telegraph and call system, and the entire telephone system now in use by the various departments of the city. As a result of his organizing and executive ability, Pittsburgh owns as fine a system of police and fire alarm and electric inspection as can be found in the United States.

Mr. Mead was president of the Pittsburgh Electric Club, also a member of the New York Electric Club during the existence of these organizations; a member of the Electrical Committee of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, a member of the National Committee for standardizing wires for electric light wiring; a member of the old-time Telegraphers' Association, and for many years a member of the National Electric Light Association. He also assisted in organizing and was president of the International Association of Fire and Police Superintendents of the United States. He was assistant to Professor Barrett, who was chief of the Department of Electricity at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, the Chief Electricians of Pittsburgh, New York and Brooklyn being the only ones so honored. He was also one of the chief electricians, with the Boston and Chicago city electricians, who made a special investigation of the destructive nature of electrolysis. Locally, Mr. Mead was for some fourteen years director of the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club of Pittsburgh; also chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Yacht Club, taking great interest in the sport. He is a Mason, being a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, 484, a member

of the Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, and of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of Lodge 11, B. P. O. E., and formerly a member of Twin City Lodge, 245, Odd Fellows; also of Maddock Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and formerly a member of Egremont Castle, Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, and for a great many years a member of the Pittsburgh Press Club.

He has always kept up his electrical connections, having been for several years General Sales Manager for the National Cable & Wire Company, and subsequently manager of the electrical department of the H. W. Johns-Mansville Company.

Few Northsiders realize that there is so complete an electrical supply house on that side of the river as conducted by Otto J. Goettmann, at 817 East Ohio street. Mr. Goettmann handles all kinds of arc and incandescent lamps, is agent for the Buckeye Incandescent and the Western Electric Arc Lamps. He manufactures the Roberts Miniature Transformers, and handles the largest line of electrical toys in the Greater City, during the holidays. Electrical washing machines are also handled to considerable extent by him.

Mr. Goettman has been in the electrical business over eighteen years, having learned the trade in Pittsburgh. In 1903, he established his present store, his place of business previous to that having been in Liberty street, North Side.

Mr. Goettmann was born in Allegheny, September 30, 1873, and educated in the public schools there. He is married, has two boys, and lives at 869 Liberty street, North Side.

A Great Railroad Center

Pittsburgh the Home of the Gigantic Pennsylvania System. Recent Costly Improvements by Transportation Companies

Pittsburgh's marvelous rise to industrial supremacy on a site which was a wilderness infested with savages a century and one-half ago has been due, almost wholly, to resources, application, and transportation. Without enormous natural wealth development to the present pinnacle of industrial supremacy would have been impossible. Without a progressive, undaunted and active citizenship development would again have been unimportant. Lastly, but of vital importance, transportation facilities have ever been imperative in expanding what would otherwise have been nothing but a home and local market, despite natural wealth and individual ambition.

Transportation was uppermost in the mind of George Washington, when, in 1753, he selected the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers as an admirable site for a fort and which subsequently became Fort Duquesne. In Washington's Journal, under date of 1753, we find this opinion recorded: "For a fort at the fork would be equally well situated on the Ohio, and have entire command of the Monongahela, which runs up our settlement, and is extremely well designed for water carriage."

Pittsburgh's development from a tiny settlement, harrassed by Indians, to the "Workshop of the World," has been marked, step by step, with the improvement



UNION STATION. PITTSBURGH

of transportation facilities. Primitive methods of river transportation gradually evolved into the towing of coal by steam in 1845, and the use of iron boats. The construction of dams and enormously expensive canals displayed the hunger of the community for continually improved transportation facilities which culminated in the early introduction, in Pittsburgh, of the steam railroad. The history of railroad transportation, in so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is in a measure the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The first practical railroad to enter the city, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ever played an important part in developing the community and to-day is the chief agent in distributing the unequalled tonnage of the Pittsburgh district in the markets of the world.

The Portage Railroad, built by the State, was begun in 1831, and consisted of a series of 10 inclines over the mountains between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and 11 grade lines. It operated in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Canal, and the trip to Philadelphia was made in 3 days and 19 hours. After 20 years' operation by the State, the railroad was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and entirely graded.

In 1851 the Pittsburgh & Ohio Railroad was completed to Beaver and the next year the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central lines were opened and work begun on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Steubenville, and Allegheny Valley lines. In 1857 the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased the Pennsylvania Canal for \$7,500,000.

Improvements and extensions followed rapidly to keep pace with the industrial development of the district, and to-day, with an annual tonnage of about 110,000,000 tons, many lines compete for this enormous business. Railroad lines now entering Pittsburgh are: Pennsylvania Company: Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Baltimore & Ohio; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Wabash & Pittsburgh Terminal, and their affiliated branches. The Lake Shore & Michigan Central and Erie have operating agreements with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. Facilities are such that about 30,000 cars can be handled daily in the Pittsburgh district.

Of all the railroads entering Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania is the largest and most firmly established. It has always been regarded as a Pittsburgh institution, and Pittsburghers have ever been active in its development—its present president, James McCrea, and several of his predecessors having been natives of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is the center from which radiate the Eastern and Western lines of the Pennsylvania system which includes about 12,000 miles. The success of the company has been due largely to its far-sighted policy in incurring any expenditure for improvement which the development of any given territory warranted. Thus the recent stupendous undertaking in New York City. The continued increase in industrial activity in the Pittsburgh district has been met by elaborate plans for improvement and in the past 5 years the company's outlay for construction to meet the increasing demands here has been between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

Pennsylvania Lines Entering Pittsburgh

The Pennsylvania lines entering Pittsburgh are: Pennsylvania Railroad from the East; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, from the West and Northwest; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, from the West and Southwest; Buffalo and Allegheny Valley, from the North; Western Pennsylvania, from the Northeast, and Monongahela Division, from the East and Southeast.

Between its own divisions the Pennsylvania has a daily interchange of 5,000 cars and makes a daily delivery of 3,000, making a total of 8,000 cars daily. As shippers are given 48 hours to load and unload, the number of cars held daily is greatly in excess of the 8,000 total. In 1907 the Pittsburgh interchange of Pennsylvania cars amounted to 2,417,335.

In recent years enormous expenditures have been made by the Pennsylvania system in establishing yards for the quick classification and distribution of freight. Another avenue for expenditure, and one adding greatly to the comfort and welfare of the community, was that of abolishing grade crossings. The erection of the double-track elevated structure along Duquesne Way from Union Station to the Point eliminated the most troublesome crossings and freed Liberty and Penn avenues from tracks and surface freight trains. The Fort Wayne tracks to Allegheny, which formerly crossed Penn and Liberty avenues at grade, now use a new, double-deck, four-track bridge. In Allegheny all grade crossings have also been eliminated by extensive and costly improvements.

With the removal of surface tracks the entire freight-handling scheme at the Point has been changed. A most modern freight station has been erected and connected with the Duquesne Way elevated tracks and those leading to the Monongahela wharf.

Of all single improvements the Brilliant Cut-Off stands out as the master stroke of modern scientific railroading. Though enormous in cost, it has diverted through traffic from Union Station and saved it incalculable time. It has meant more to through and local freight and commerce generally than other single im-

provement made in years. Not only does the cut-off serve to keep freight away from the Union Station route, but accommodates passenger service over the Valley tracks.

The Brinton "Y" corresponds on the south to the Brilliant Cut-Off on the north. It diverts traffic from the southwest from Union Station just as the Cut-Off diverts traffic from the northwest.

Many acres of "outer" and "inner" yards are maintained by the affiliated lines of the Pennsylvania system. The "outer" yards for the classification of through freight, and the "inner" for the quick distribution of local freight. Of these, the Conway yards are the largest, with 126 miles of trackage, and with a capacity of 11,000 cars. The yard is emptied of all cars every 19 hours.

Late Costly Improvements Here

Among the costly improvements of the past five years in the interest of freer freight movement, has been the removal of the stock yards from the East End to Herr's Island. This brought the yards nearer the heart of the city and still apart from the city and out of the road of through and local transit—and yet the present site of the stock yards enjoys connections with all lines east or west.

On the South Side marvelous changes, reflecting the genius of the greatest engineers, have been wrought. A four-track route runs east and west from the Ohio Connecting Bridge to Thomson, through a half dozen yards in connection with the mill business. A modern structure, adapted to heavy rolling stock, has replaced the old Monongahela River Bridge, and the Port Perry Bridge has been double-tracked.

With a highly perfected system for separation of passenger and freight traffic—local and through freight—and quick distribution, the Pennsylvania system has made Pittsburgh, with its 110,000,000 annual tonnage, practically congestion-proof.

Passenger traffic has received careful and considerate attention in the convenient location of stations, comfortable and modern equipment and artistic construction, together with fast train service. Union Station, in the heart of the business district, is used by 40,000 passengers daily. Over 400 trains arrive and depart from Union Station daily, of which 16 leave daily for Philadelphia and New York; 8 for Baltimore and Washington; 12 for Chicago; 9 for Cleveland; 7 to St. Louis; 4 to Cincinnati; 3 to Toledo, and 3 to Buffalo.

A new station recently completed in Allegheny was erected at a cost of \$375,000, and it is one of the most commodious and convenient suburban stations in the United States. The new East Liberty station is a model of suburban railroad station construction, while scores of modern structures mark the stops on the Pennsylvania system within the Pittsburgh district.

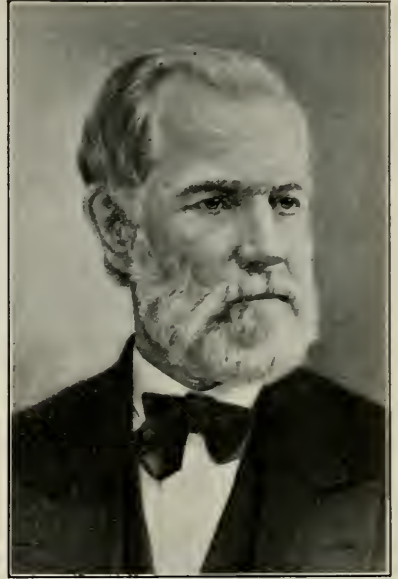
The Pittsburgh district—the most important producer of freight in the world—pays enormous revenues yearly to the railroads, and the railroads have been quick to show appreciation. None has been more fortunate in sharing the bounty of the district than the Pennsylvania system, and none has been more liberal in its effort to merit it.

Western Penna. Humane Society

A Staunch and Honored Institution, Devoted to the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Aged Persons and Animals

The story of Pittsburgh would be by no means complete without special mention of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, whose offices are located at 440-442 Sixth Avenue. The present officers of the society are:

President, Joseph G. Walter; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Samuel McKee, J. Walter Hay, Mrs. H. Lee Mason, Col. A. P. Burchfield, H. L. Mason, Jr., Mrs. Henry Asthalter, William G. Johnston, Mrs. S. S. Carrier, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. Peter Young, James L. Marshall, S. L. Fleishman; Secretary, Miss Frances R. Henry; Treasurer, H. L. Mason, Jr.; Trustees, H. Lee Mason, Joseph G. Walter; Board of Managers, Mrs. E. M. Butz, Mrs. Harvey Henderson, Mrs. H. F. Lynch, Mrs. A. M. A. Balph, William D. Thompson, George O. Morgan, Mrs. F. F. Nicola, Miss Mary F. Urling, William H. Black, Mrs. J. A. Lippincott, Mrs. Alexander King, Mrs. Ad. C. Groetzinger, Mrs. S. M. Hunnings, Mrs. H. L. Mason, Jr., August Loch, Henry H. Negley, Lawrence C. Woods, Hon. Samuel S. Mehard; Superinten-



CHAS. A. COLTON
Society's First President

dent, James S. Bell.

Early in October, 1874, Edward M. Ladley, an agent of the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrived in Pittsburgh, from Philadelphia, to look after the interests of the dumb brutes here, and, if possible, to interest citizens in the organization of a home society. Mr. Ladley found much cruelty practised in this vicinity, and having entered a number of prosecutions, and the facts being published, attention of the public was attracted to the cause and the work everywhere commended.

At the instance of Mr. Ladley the then Mayor Hon. James Blackmore, called a public meeting for the evening of Thursday, November 5, in the reception room of Municipal Hall to take into consideration the necessity of a society. Among those present were: Dr. A. G. Walter, Charles A. Colton, Joel Kerr, David Sutton, Dr. Robert Jennings, S. C. Hough, John S. Ritenour, James T. Simpson,



DR. A. G. WALTERS
Chairman First Meeting

H. H. Byram, and Frank P. Case. Dr. A. G. Walter was called to the chair and reporters of the press were chosen secretaries.

It was decided to call another meeting and invite ladies to attend and co-operate. The adjourned meeting was held November 10, and quite a number of ladies attended, among them being Mr. Samuel McKee, Mrs. William A. Herron, Mrs. Thomas A. Mellon and Mrs. T. A. Rowley.

The Society then had six Vice Presidents, but enlarged its work and officers until now it has twelve Vice Presidents and a Board of Managers of eighteen, a Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent and five agents. The original purposes of this society were to provide effective measures for the prevention of cruelty to children, aged persons and animals, within the counties of Western Pennsylvania; to enforce all laws enacted by the Legislature or by Congress, for the protection of children, aged persons and animals, and to secure the arrest and punishment of all persons violating such laws.

The object of the society now is to PREVENT, rather than PUNISH, cruelty and, in



JAMES S. BELL

Supt. of Society, and Pres. Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania

many cases, admonition, on the part of the Officer is sufficient. The opinion long prevailed that men could do with their own—whether child or animal—as they pleased, but a disposition to show kindness to a helpless child, or animal, is steadily spreading throughout the civilized world.

Since the organization of the society, its officers have handled over twenty thousand cases of cruelty to children, involving more than forty-two thousand children, more than twenty-two hundred cases of cruelty to aged persons, involving over that many aged persons, and over thirty-eight thousand cases of cruelty to animals, involving more than five hundred thousand animals.

While this would indicate that people are becoming more cruel, the contrary is true as it is shown that they are growing more humane, and are demanding arrests, or warnings, for cruelties that before passed unnoticed.

The fact that an ambulance, for the removal of sick, injured or disabled animals, was given to the society by the public at large, shows a confidence in the Society, which is both flattering and gratifying. Since this im-

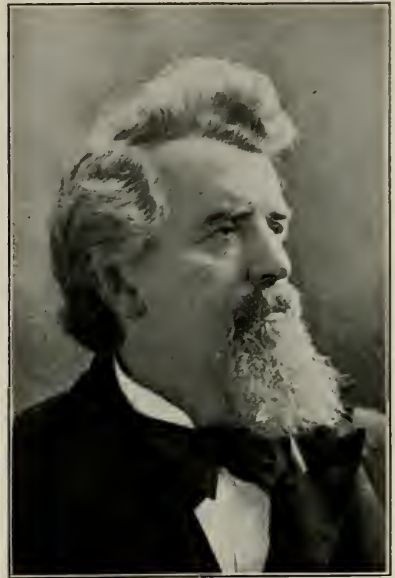


H. LEE MASON, JR.
Treasurer of Society

portant feature has been added to the work, in 1901, the society has had fifteen hundred and seventy-nine calls for the service. Many valuable horses have been saved for their owners, much cruelty has been avoided, and the best interests of the community served.

Through the efforts of James S. Bell, the Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, the "Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania" was organized, in September, 1906, and much good is being accomplished by the two in the state working together for the prevention of cruelty to children, aged persons and animals.

The Western Pennsylvania Humane Society is often confounded with the Anti-Cruelty Society, another Pittsburgh organization, having similar objects. This, however, should not be done, as the two societies are separate and distinct institutions.



CHAS. F. MCKENNA
Society's Attorney



AMBULANCE

Religious Institutions and Beliefs

The Greater City's Churches Sources of Much Historical Interest. Millions of Dollars Invested in Church Properties

Although Greater Pittsburgh has twenty or more religious denominations and beliefs within its borders, the average visitor thinks mainly of the city's industries, and is astonished to find this one of the most active church centers in the country. Millions of dollars are invested in local churches and church properties, and there are more than 400 valuable edifices within the limits of what now comprises the greater city. Some of these congregations have histories extending back to the time of Forts Pitt and Duquesne. Others were established from 1778 to 1887, while still others were organized later. Conservative clergymen of the several denominations have estimated that there are at least 350,000 church-goers in the city. This does not include the enrollment of the Sunday Schools, which are said to be the largest, according to the population, of any city in the country. With but few exceptions the Sunday Schools are graded. While the enrollment of the city schools alone cannot be given, the statistics of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association shows the enrollment to be 174,393. This includes 13,852 officers and teachers.

In the history of the local churches, the Catholics come first, because they are more numerous than any other denomination. There are about 150,000 members in the 59 churches of the city. The Pittsburgh Diocese was established in 1843, although records show that services were held in a building near Fort Duquesne as early as 1754. Very Rev. Michael O'Connor was the first Bishop of the diocese. The first congregation to be organized in the city was St. Patrick's, Seventeenth street, which was formerly located near where the Union station now stands.

From the time the French evacuated Fort Duquesne, in 1758, there was no resident pastor of that faith in the city, until 1808, when Rev. William F. X. O'Brien began the erection of St. Patrick's church which was dedicated in 1811. The edifice was of brick, was 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. Rev. Bonaventure Maguire purchased the property at Fifth avenue and Grant street, and there the corner stone of the first St. Paul's Cathedral was laid, in June, 1829. The edifice was dedicated in May, 1834, and was destroyed by fire in 1851. The corner stone of the second Cathedral, which was torn down, in 1903, was laid in June, 1851, and the last Mass was celebrated May 10, 1903. This property was sold to H. C. Frick for \$1,325,000. The money secured from the sale of the property was invested in the new St. Paul's Cathedral, located at Craig street and Fifth avenue, and which was consecrated October 24, 1907, at a cost of \$1,250,000, in the presence of prelates of the Church from all sections of the United States.

Since the establishment of the first parish of this denomination the growth has been steady, and one of the largest orphan asylums in the State, St. Paul's, at Idlewild, is maintained by contributions of philanthropic Catholics, and by donations in the churches throughout the diocese. Considerable money is contributed annually for mission purposes, and on October 15, 16 and 17 of last year, priests from all parts of the United States, Canada and many foreign countries attended the meeting of the first International Eucharistic Congress, which held its sessions

in Carnegie Music Hall to discuss matters of importance to the Church throughout the world.

Presbyterians come next in order, as they have 50 or more churches located in Greater Pittsburgh, among them being some of the most beautiful structures in the State. There are few edifices anywhere which surpass the First Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, near Wood street, while the Sixth, Third and East Liberty buildings are also pretty pieces of architecture. The last named church holds property valued at \$1,500,000. In the Pittsburgh Presbytery, which now comprises the former Allegheny Presbytery, there are 136 churches, 181 ministers, 759 elders, 202 deacons and 41,036 communicant members.

The ground on which the First Presbyterian church is located was deeded to the congregation in 1787, by John Penn, Jr., and John Penn. It includes the lot on which the McCreery store is located, this having been leased for a long term of years, at the expiration of which, the building reverts back to the congregation. The Shadyside Presbyterian church is one of the wealthiest congregations in the city. The Melrose Avenue congregation, Northside, was organized in 1778, and was formerly known as the Bethel Presbyterian church. The present structure was erected in 1852.

Among the United Evangelical Protestant churches of the city the German Evangelical Protestant church, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, comes first, as the ground and holdings of this congregation are valued at more than \$1,500,000, and occupy a quarter of a block in the center of the city. This property was deeded to the organizers of the parish by the Penn heirs in 1787. The first church was erected in 1794, the second in 1814, the third in 1833 and the present structure in 1877. The congregation was organized in 1782, and celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in August of 1907.

Followers of the Protestant Episcopal church organized the Trinity Episcopal congregation previous to 1787, but in that year John Penn, Jr., and John Penn deeded them a grant of land, adjoining that of the First Presbyterian congregation, where the Trinity church now stands. Both of these grants were made on the same day. The congregation obtained its charter in 1805, but the Pittsburgh Diocese was not established until 1866. Many improvements have been made to



HIGHLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

the church property since that time, and in 1907, Calvary church was dedicated at a cost of more than \$500,000.

The first Methodist Episcopal services were held in Fort Pitt, in 1796, by John Wrenshall, who came here from England and located at Market street and Fourth avenue. Peter Shiras was then in charge of the barracks at Fort Pitt. He invited Wrenshall to preach, and Shiras was made the first class-meeting leader. Later the Smithfield Street congregation was organized. It was known as "Old Brimstone." The first church was erected on First avenue, near Smithfield street, in 1810. Bishop Asbury preached on the foundation in August of that year. In 1817, three lots were purchased at Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, where the present structure stands, and a new church was erected in 1818. The present edifice was built in 1848.

One of the leading denominations of this section is the United Presbyterian Church of North America, which is a part of the Presbyterian body, except that the former sing Psalms at all services. This denomination was organized in Old City Hall, Market street, May 6, 1858, through the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed churches. Rev. Dr. John T. Pressly, of the Northside, was chosen first moderator of the body. The fiftieth anniversary of this union was celebrated in Exposition Music hall, in May, of this year, with thousands of persons present.

At the time of the union the two denominations had 55,547 followers, while now they number 153,956. The church is one of the most active in foreign and home mission work in the country. There are 35 churches in the city.

Lutherans invaded the city in 1837, and, on January 17, of that year, the first English Lutheran congregation, now located on Grant street, was organized. The German Lutherans came later and the Pittsburgh Synod was established in 1843. There are now 41 Evangelical Lutheran churches in Greater Pittsburgh.

Methodist Protestant churches, also, hold a place in the history of the city, although there are only seven churches here. This denomination was organized by a number of ministers who were expelled from the Methodist Episcopal church, and the First church, located at Aiken avenue and Howe streets, was a branch from the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church. This movement was started in 1824, but the denomination was not organized until 1827. A charter was secured March 5, 1828, and adopted August 4, 1828. The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the denomination was held in the First church in May of this year.

Baptists held their first services in the city about 1812, when what is now the Fourth Avenue congregation was organized. In 1870 the Union Baptist church and the First church united, forming the Fourth Avenue Baptist church. There are now 36 churches with about 4,446 members in Greater Pittsburgh.

The Disciples of Christ, which are known as the Christian denomination, were started by Thomas Campbell, in Washington county, in 1809. That year, Dr. Campbell came to Pittsburgh, and the First Christian church, Northside, was organized. Thus, the denomination was practically started here. There are 10 churches in the city and preparations are well under way for the celebration of the centennial of the organization of the denomination, to take place in Pittsburgh in October, 1909.

While Jewish services were held in the city previous to 1865, the first congregation was not established until that time. The Tree of Life congregation was organized and the first place of meeting was a hall on Smithfield street. Later a synagogue was erected at Fourth avenue and Ross street, and a new \$100,000 edifice was consecrated in March, 1907. From this congregation the Rodeph Shalom congregation of reformed Jews, which has a \$400,000 edifice on Fifth avenue, was organized. There are now 10 congregations in the city.

Aside from the general work of the churches, thousands of dollars are contributed by church members of Greater Pittsburgh annually for home and foreign mission work. This does not include what is used in city mission work among foreigners in the city and in Allegheny county. Many of the congregations of the several denominations maintain from one to three missionaries in the foreign field, and others the same number in the home field while still others keep one or two in each field.

Missionaries from all parts of the world representing all Protestant denominations, gathered in the Exposition Music hall here, March 10, 11 and 12, of this year, to attend the first International Missionary Convention, which was for the purpose of increasing interest in home and foreign mission work. Exhibits were shown from mission fields in all parts of the world, and many addresses were delivered in the interest of mission work. Thousands of persons attended the sessions. Large quantities of religious tracts and Bibles are distributed among foreigners, of Allegheny county, each year, by representatives of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh's Theatres

City's Splendidly Equipped Places of Amusement Exemplify Marvelous Municipal Progress. Review of the Old-time Playhouses

In nothing is there greater contrasts than in the theater of to-day and that of yesterday. Pittsburgh is unusually fortunate in its splendid houses and the manner of their management, the strict censorship that is exercised on the behalf of public morals and the safety which is assured the thousands that pour into the central section of the city nightly to be amused. Every year finds more recognition for this city as a theatrical center, and while perhaps even greater things will come in the future, the present would amaze some of the pioneers in theatricals if it were possible for them to see the development that has come with the Sesqui-Centennial. For, in the early days the theater in Pittsburgh did not have easy sailing.

At the beginning of Pittsburgh's theatrical history the amateur was in the ascendant, performances being given in a large room in the court house. Taverns, too, served as theaters. Some of the old playbills are amusing. It is found that Mr. Turner announces that his company, of which his wife is the star, will give "King Lear," followed by comic songs by Mr. Morgan, in turn followed by "Inkle and Yarico, or Love in a Cage." This again is to be followed by an address, and although the curtain is to rise at 6:45 o'clock, one cannot help but wonder at what time the curtain went down for the last time that evening.

A theatrical epoch came with the opening of the "Old Drury," in 1833, at what is now Nos. 306 and 310 Fifth avenue. The interior of this house was spoken of as a wonder of beauty, according to the standards of that time.

As late as 1860 there were but two theaters. The Pittsburgh Opera House was built in 1871, and then the other theaters followed at intervals.

It seems strange to think that it was necessary to form a society here in 1817, to overcome the prejudice against the theater. The throngs that pass into the splendid houses of amusement show that now this prejudice has been removed, largely through the efforts of the Pittsburgh managers to eradicate anything that might, in the least, give offense.

The Grand

On the continent of Europe theaters are institutional. In England, except in some of the provincial cities, they partake less of the institutional character. In America the theaters that are entitled to this distinction—and there is no distinction more to be prized—may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In Pittsburgh there is only one play house qualified for this class. Decoration, attractions, exploitation, the social distinction of audiences—these are no more the elements of institutional character than are location and size. For the elements which confer that distinction to which all theaters aspire, but which few attain, one must go back of and beyond these things.

The audiences at an institutional theater are of the whole people, just as the theater is for all the people, and more. They are of people who genuinely seek pastime, who desire to be pleased and entertained. This class is the bulwark of America. And, underlying all of this, in the case of the institutional theater, is the affection the people have for the house.

Now, where is the theater in Greater Pittsburgh that can comply with these conditions? The Grand Opera House is the only theater in Pittsburgh that is institutional; one of the five or six in America entitled to this distinction.

The Grand stands in the place where the people pass to and fro on business and pleasure bent. It is next door neighbor to the most substantial business inter-

ests in Pittsburgh. Stand in the lobby and watch the crowd pour in. Crowd is a word used advisedly. We see fathers and mothers, with their children. Lovers with their sweethearts. A gay party of strong, verile young men. A company of girls, hatless, laughing and chattering like girls will. Flowing along with this stream in no inconsiderable numbers, men of large wealth and high station, men who love the Grand from association, just as do their fellows in other walks of life.

The ticket seller turns from the window. On the wall is a case crammed full of little cubby-holes, each one labeled alphabetically. He opens a drawer, and passes two, three, maybe four or five tickets to you-



THE GRAND

der dignified, substantial man of affairs. What does it mean? Just remember you are reading about an institutional theater, will you; and then know that at the Grand scores upon scores of people reserve their seats at the beginning of the season for the year.

In the clientele of an institutional theater are scores of persons who go regularly each week. They go on the same afternoon or evening. They occupy the same seats. And, so at the beginning of each year, these patrons subscribe, designating section, row and number. There is no prepayment, extra charge or forfeiture. When the ticket seller places the tickets in the board each morning, he distributes these subscriptions.

But the stream still flows by the window. Men from the stores and factories, young men from desks and offices—all manner of men and women of fresh, wholesome complexion.

Nor can you find anywhere a more decorous, more pleasing crowd. Here gathers the brain, the brawn, the wealth, the refinement and the virtue of the city, the typical best of American institutionalism, in theaters as in government and all things else with which the people concern themselves.

What manner of attractions are offered at the Grand? Every sort the play-goer demands. Comedy, farce, pantomime, musical comedy, comic opera, extravaganza, spectacular and legitimate drama and all go on and off the Grand stage in that most delectable form of amusement called continuous vaudeville—continuous from 1:30 to 10:45 P. M., each day.

The attractions are selected for the people. No booking agent sits in New York and arbitrarily decides what the patrons shall or shall not see and hear. The management books through the United Booking Office of America, and makes its selections to please, and offers them at popular prices.

And what is the management? Broad liberal and intelligent. These terms are synonymous with the name of Harry Davis. Here is a case where the individuality of the management has not been extinguished, and where it counts for something. It is reflected in the very atmosphere of the place.

That it stays close to the heart of all the people needs little demonstration. The attractions it offers prove this in the first instance. Its studious efforts for the comfort and convenience of patrons prove it again. It has been repeatedly demonstrated.

The management, being for the people, is responsive to every chord of the people's wishes, needs or requirements.

Institutional theaters are rare, indeed, but the Grand is essentially entitled to this distinction.

The Alvin and the Bijou

Popular playhouses are judged by the audiences that attend them, and the plays they offer. With these things to judge from, The Alvin and The Bijou both can take their place at the front rank of this class of theaters. That they are in this position is due, almost entirely to the efforts of Mr. R. M. Gulick, who has control of both places, and than whom there is no better known manager or theatrical man in Pittsburgh, or the whole country, in truth.

Mr. Gulick is the veteran manager of Pittsburgh, and of the State. For a quarter of a century, almost, has he witnessed the passing show as it drifted across the stage of the world, and has had his part—no inconsiderable one—in the shaping of the destinies of the theater in the city he calls his home, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gulick came to Pittsburgh twenty-two or more years ago in the capacity of a traveling salesman. In a short time after coming here he became interested

with George Schabet, in the proprietorship of the Museum, which stood on the site now occupied by the Bijou Theater building, facing the street. During the following winter the firm acquired and operated the old Library Hall.

Within a few years Mr. Schabet sold out his interests to the late H. M. Bennett, and the new firm secured control of theaters in New York, Boston and Brooklyn. After a season or two the Eastern theaters were disposed of and the firm devoted its attention entirely to Library Hall, which was renamed the Bijou Theater. This business arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Bennett, eight years ago, when the late Mr. P. J. McNulty purchased the Bennett interests.

Control of the Duquesne theater was acquired and it was operated for one year. With only the Bijou theater under its control, the firm continued until about four years ago, when the Alvin was secured, and has been under the control

of the firm until the present time, the popularity of both houses having increased because of the very liberal provisions for entertainment afforded the public by Mr. Gulick, who was in active charge of the two houses.

Mr. McNulty died last December, and since that time Mr. Gulick has been in sole charge of the business of R. M. Gulick & Co. Six years ago the Bijou theater was remodeled, and made a ground-floor playhouse, with the second largest seating capacity of the theaters of the United States, and has fully justified the expectations of its owners in making the change.

The firm of R. M. Gulick & Co., of which Mr. Gulick is the head,

is one of the wealthiest theatrical firms in the country, and spares no means or pains to please the patrons of its two houses.



R. M. GULICK

Blaney's Theatre

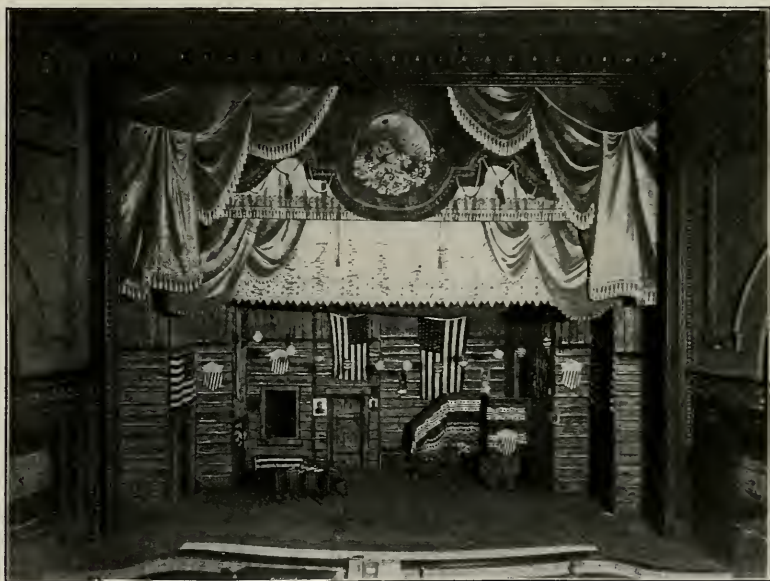
Among Pittsburgh theaters, none is more popular, or better fitted to give its patrons the best there is on the boards to-day than is Blaney's Empire Theater, in Collins avenue, near Penn avenue, East End.

The Messrs. Stair & Haviland, who are the lessees and managers of the popular playhouse, secured control of it about a year ago, and have constantly

striven to add to the attractiveness of the theater, as well as to give their patrons the best popular priced attractions of the day. Always popular since its construction a decade ago, the playhouse has added new laurels in the way of popularity in the year or more that Messrs. Stair & Haviland have had charge of its productions, and the fact that they have been able to secure it and make it a syndicate house has manifolded the opportunities for the patrons to witness the cream of the popular musical comedies and dramas of the day.

There is no better test of a theater's popularity than its patronage, and the fact that the Blaney's Empire has played to a constantly increasing clientele demonstrates beyond a doubt that the name of popular playhouse is not a misnomer. Under the resident management of Mr. J. H. Zimmerman, the East End playhouse this season promises to eclipse anything it has yet done in the way of attendance, and the high class of attractions to be offered its patrons will make for this happy result.

When the Empire was built, it was with the idea of giving to the people of the East End a playhouse where they could go for an evening of entertainment without the necessity of the long trip to the down-town section of the city. The



STAGE SCENE, BLANEY'S THEATRE

success attained has justified the hopes of the projector of the house, for week after week it has had record-breaking audiences and has held its own against the higher-priced theaters in such a way as to justify the lessees in continuing the line of entertainment offered the patrons during the past.

As an instance of the effort of the management to please its patrons and give them the best that is to be had, the mention of a few of the coming stars will suffice, among them being Lottie Williams, who will appear in an entirely new play; Cecil Spooner, who last year made such a favorable impression, and who comes this year in a new production, and Allan Doone, also in a new play. Another new offering, which will come to the popular house in the near future, and which shows the class of musical comedies and dramas produced, is "Ninety

and Nine," considered one of the highest-class, best-staged and best-costumed popular-priced attraction of the day.

The Academy

Pittsburgh's oldest and most widely known amusement place, the Academy of Music, will be one of the landmarks of interest during the Sesqui-Centennial. Probably few theatres in America to-day have more historic features connected with them than the old revered Academy. The Academy has seen all Pittsburgh's other theatres come and go but it is still doing business at the old stand, where Harry Williams took hold in 1864-65. At that time and until his death four years ago Mr. Williams was one of the best known men in the theatrical world. Harry Williams himself was an actor of the old school and in his time played many parts. His wife was also an actress but retired from the stage many years ago and still resides in Allegheny.

Harry Williams was manager of Trimble's Variety Theatre, after coming to Pittsburgh, and he left that house in 1864 to go in business for himself and called his new theatre the Academy of Music. Mr. Williams remained in active management of the Academy until his death. The theatre is now owned by the Williams estate and is successfully managed by Harry Williams, who is as popular in the theatrical world as was his father before him.

In the early days of the Academy the elder Williams did all his own booking personally. He would engage a sketch team in New York, Boston or Baltimore or anywhere they might be playing in the East for certain dates at the Academy. If he got the team he wanted then he would look up another team and so on until he got enough people to fill his program for the week. Mr. Williams organized a stock company in the early days that was a popular undertaking in its time.

Mr. Williams practically spent the entire part of his professional career as owner and manager of the Academy, though he leased the Duquesne Theatre several years ago and was the first to introduce what is now known as vaudeville. He engaged some of the celebrated stars, paying what was then fabulous prices for his talent, among others being the well-known singer, Jesse Bartlett Davis. Williams later gave up the Duquesne and devoted all of his time to the Academy.

As owner of the Academy, Mr. Williams was a stickler for propriety at all times. An actor, or actress, either, had to conduct himself or herself along straight lines or they would hear from him in double quick time. He liked good comedy and farce as well as anybody but it had to be legitimate. There was one well-known comedian who couldn't play in Pittsburgh at all for the reason he was barred at the Academy, having brought the displeasure of the owner on his head through a bad break on the stage.

In passing it might be stated that scores of the celebrities of the stage have entertained at the Academy, and many of the people that they entertained are still patrons of the house. Some of the celebrities who entertained the old-timers were: May Ten Broeck and John Henshaw, Press Eledredge, Maggie Cline, Barlow Bros., John T. Kelly, "The Rolling Mill Man"; Duke Schoolcraft, Tony Pastor, Niles and Evans, Evans and Hoey, Delehanty and Hughes, Bobby Manchester, Flora Moore, Ida Simmons, Pauline Batchelor, Pete Dailey, Weber and Fields, Montgomery and Stone, Harry and John Kernell, Johnny and Emma Ray, Clarice Vance, McIntyre and Heath, Topack and Steele, Helen Mora, Sam Bernard, Billy Clifford, Lew Dockstader, Pat Rooney, Joe J. Sullivan, Kitty Rooney, Flo and May Irwin, Kitty O'Neil, Bobby

Gaylor, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Barry, the Nelson family, the Byrnes Bros. with the "Eight Bells," and others. Probably one of the best known teams of their time was the "American Four," Pete Dailey, Pettingill, Gale and "Old Hoss" Hoey. Gus Hill is another old-timer who used to swing clubs at the Academy and who now has a show of his own.

The shows appearing at the Academy at present are good and are as entertaining as were those of the past. The Academy has a steady patronage all the time, playing the best shows in the burlesque field.

The Gayety

Theatrically, Pittsburgh enjoys the reputation of being one of the best "show towns" in the United States, and the distinction of having the finest Burlesque and Vaudeville theaters in the world—the Gayety. The Gayety is not only the finest theater in the world devoted to burlesque and vaudeville, but it is also the largest. The character of entertainment offered the patrons is in keeping with the facts above set forth. The performances are high-class and refined offerings along the lines of light or comic opera and musical comedy.

The Gayety has made wonderful strides in the commendable effort to elevate burlesque, and has succeeded in lifting it from the rut it so long occupied. To-

day hundreds of women and children are among the most enthusiastic of the Gayety's large and rapidly-growing clientele. The management has proven to the satisfaction of the theater-goers of Greater Pittsburgh that it will insist on the productions being presented in a wholesome and refreshing manner.

Of course, to eliminate spice entirely would spoil any theatrical performance, but the spice in the Gayety shows is not of an offensive tone.

In addition to the splendid burlesque and musical travesties, the program always contains a long list of special vaudeville acts, and it has been truthfully asserted that the management has given Gayety patrons numerous opportunities to see many of the greatest European novelties long before these had been presented on any other stage in this country.

A matinee is held every afternoon, when special pains are taken to cater to women and children. These matinees have grown in popularity and it is not uncommon nor unusual to find the large theater filled

with members of the fair sex. Women representing Pittsburgh's best element of society are among the Gayety's regular patrons.

Strangers in Pittsburgh attend the Gayety in large numbers, for it is a fact well known that the shows are always good, and that a pleasant afternoon or evening may be spent there at small expense.



THE GAYETY

The City Councils

Legislative Bodies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny United with the Consolidation of the Municipalities. Brief Sketches of Prominent Members

As now constituted the aggregate membership of Pittsburgh Councils is as large, if not larger, than any other municipal-governing body in the world. It is 156. The Select branch has 59 members, and the Common Council 97. The large membership was caused by the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, each municipality retaining its representation in councils until the matter of redistricting the greater city has been accomplished. The old section of Pittsburgh, with its recently acquired territory south of the Allegheny river, is represented by 44 members in the Select branch, and 57 in Common Council. Allegheny has 15 members in Select Council and 40 in Common. It is proposed to divide the enlarged city into twenty-seven wards, twenty of which shall be located south and seven north of the Allegheny river. Select Council will then have a member from each ward, while the Common branch will be apportioned as to population. The matter of dividing the city into wards and redistricting each is now in the courts.

The early history of the councilmanic bodies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny has been outlined in the historic data furnished elsewhere in this volume. Therefore, the present membership is only considered here. Dr. E. R. Walters is president of the Select branch and William Brand that of Common Council. Edward J. Martin is clerk of Select Council, and Robert Clark holds that position in Common Council.



DR. E. R. WALTERS
President of Select Council

President Walters is from the Twentieth ward, his home being at Shady avenue and Alder street. He is a physician of high standing and large practice, and stands high socially as well as professionally. An enthusiastic Pittsburgher, Dr. Walters believes in the future of the community, and it was largely for this reason that he was elected to Councils and made its presiding officer. He is a Republican, an earnest supporter of his party, and prominently connected with its organization. He is strongly urged to become a candidate for mayor of the Greater City at the next municipal election. His chances for election are now considered excellent.

William Brand, the president of Common Council, is a product of old Allegheny, having been born there November 21, 1856. He attended the Third ward schools until nine years of age, when he went to work in the Banner cotton mill as a daphin-boy. He worked at bookbinding, as errand boy, and various other



WM. BRAND
President Common Council

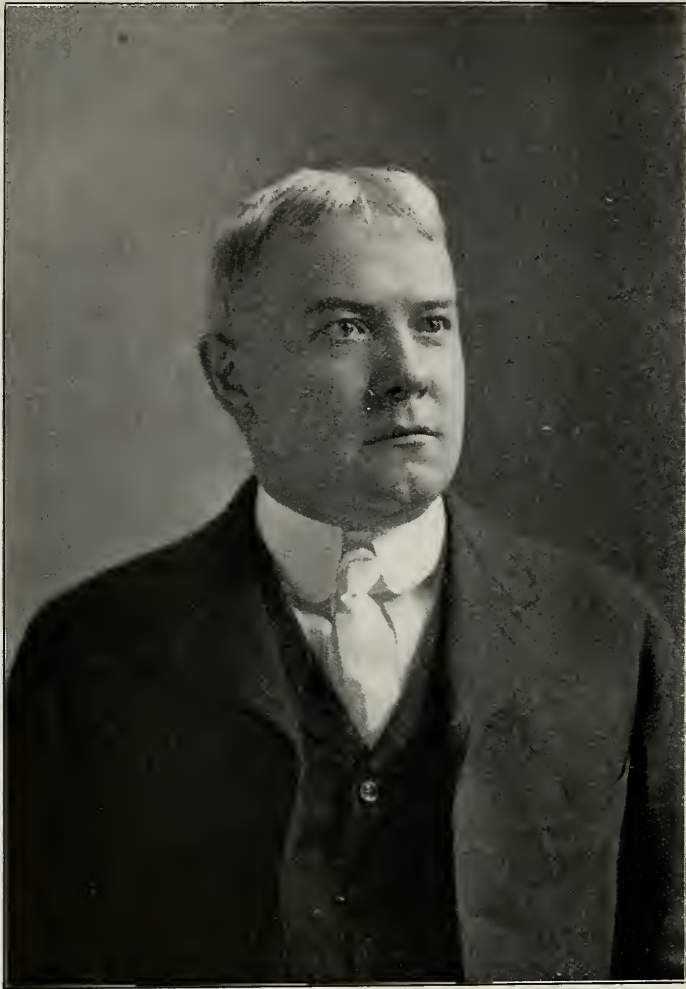
jobs until 1872, when he started to learn the trade of roll-turner at the works of Bailey, Young & Company, now the Seaman-Sleeth Company. He worked there for 31 years, for a time having charge of the plant. Six years ago he began working at Brown & Company's Tenth street mills as a roll-turner, which position he still holds. Mr. Brand is married, has a daughter and two sons, and represents the Seventh ward in Councils, having so served consecutively for the past six years. He also served a term in Allegheny Common Council, twenty-five years ago, having retired from that body when he moved to Pittsburgh in 1886. Mr. Brand is a Republican, much interested in the success of his party, and true to his convictions and his constituents.

Morris Einstein, one of the leading business men and a prominent politician of the North Side, was born in the Fourth ward, on Lacock street, June 15, 1866. He is the youngest son of Leopold and Mathilda (Loeffler) Einstein, both deceased. He was educated in the Fourth Ward public school, and when 14 years old began as a clerk in the drug store of the late Peter Walter, Jr., at Chestnut and Liberty street. At the age of 19 he opened the Lion Drug Store, at East and Mill streets, which he operated for a number of years. Mr. Einstein is a Republican and has always taken an active part in politics. He enjoys the distinction of having been the oldest member in continuous service in old Allegheny Select Council. He has served as a member of several State conventions, is shrewd in both business and politics, genial and kind hearted, and enjoys as many warm friends as any man in the city. In 1900 he became manager of the Pennsylvania Light and Power Company, with offices in West Ohio street. He is a member of the Americus Club, the Kennilworth Club, the Allegheny City Gymnastic Club and other clubs. He is also a trustee in the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.



MORRIS EINSTEIN

Francis John Torrance, who was born in the Third Ward, Allegheny, June 27, 1859, and educated in local schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania



FRANCIS JOHN TORRANCE

and the Newell Institute, has attained a commanding position in the business world through years of self sacrifice to enterprise and pride in doing everything well. He was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father, Francis Torrance, having been one of the earliest and best known business men of Allegheny county, who came to this country from the north of Ireland and located here when 30 years of age. The elder Mr. Torrance was well provided with money when he came here and at once took a leading part in the development of this section. He was one of the founders of and was president of the Standard Manufacturing Company, and for over 30 years was manager of the Schenley estate. He was a member of councils and also of the school board. He died in 1886, then 70 years old. His son resembled the father in most things, and certainly in business acumen. After completing his college education he entered his father's office as a clerk, and soon was superintendent of the company of which his father was president. At the death of his father he was made gen-

eral manager and treasurer, and later, when it was changed to the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, with branch offices in every city of importance in the United States, the subject of this sketch was made first vice president of the new company with offices in the Arrott building, which have since been established in the Bessemer building.

In November 1884 Mr. Torrance married Miss Mary Dibert, daughter of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, of Johnstown, Pa., and one child a daughter Jane, resulted from this union. Alike in simplicity and earnestness Mr. Torrance's home life has always been an example of rarely found compatibility, and few men have risen to the successful and commanding position in life at so early an age. In addition to being first vice president of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company he is officer and director in a score of banking, mercantile and manufacturing companies in Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Americus Club and was its president for two years. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Press Club, and of the Fulton Club, New York City; also of the Strollers' and Pennsylvania Society of that city. He was appointed by Governor Hastings in 1895 a commissioner of public charities of Pennsylvania and was elected president of the State Board of Charities in 1901. He is a staunch Republican and has been prominently mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor and also for the United States Senate.

Mr. Torrance is one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Western Pennsylvania. With his immense business interests, his connection with public institutions and his prominence in the politics of his party, his name is familiar to a host of friends in nearly every part of the United States, and if he so aspired he could have any position at the gift of his admiring friends.



John W. Robinson who was born in Allegheny, in 1854, was largely helpful in bringing to a successful end the efforts to consolidate the two cities. He is a Democrat and an earnest party man, and during his life has held many positions of trust and honor. While a member of select council he was an intelligent and conscientious advocate of his constituents. He is an earnest, affable and courteous gentleman, always true to his friends whom he counts by the thousand. He attended the Allegheny fourth ward public schools and later spent two years at the Western University of Pennsylvania, finally graduating from the Military Academy, of Chester, Pa., with the degree of civil engineer. For about 20 years he was employed by the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad Com-

JOHN W. ROBINSON

pany in various capacities. Mr. Robinson's time is now largely occupied in attending to many private business interests as well as his large banking affairs, being a director and stock owner in several of the leading banking institutions of this city.



WILLIAM J. BURKE

It would require a volume many times larger than this to give justice to the biography of William J. Burke whose very excellent portrait accompanies this sketch. Therefore, only a brief outline can here be presented. In every sense of the word, Mr. Burke is a self-made man. He has achieved much, but only through his own personal worth and merit. Courageous to a marked degree, he has surmounted difficulties that would have made a less dauntless man retreat in despair. But he came of strong, sturdy stock, his ancestors having possessed the admirable traits that are being handed down to posterity through him.

Mr. Burke was born in Jefferson County, Pa., near Reynoldsville in 1862. He got little schooling having had to begin doing a man's labor for existence at the

age of fourteen. However, this did not prevent him from securing a big share—a mighty big share, too, of the knowledge of the world at large, that has come in good stead to him. In 1876 he began his remarkable career as a section hand on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. So well did he do his work there that, two years later, he was made a brakeman on the road, and in due time was promoted to the position of conductor, in which office he made a record that is to this day unsurpassed. He continued in the business of railroading for over twenty years, and is now Chairman of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Order of Railway Conductors of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

William J. Burke is the friend of labor. Everybody knows that. He is a natural leader of men, and as such, his influence is felt effectively both in business and in politics. Always keenly alive when a political campaign is going on, the side he is for almost invariably comes out victorious. Twice elected to represent the Second Ward, North Side, in Common Council, he is being boomed for the Select branch from his new ward, and is, also, strongly urged to become a candidate for Mayor of the Greater City.

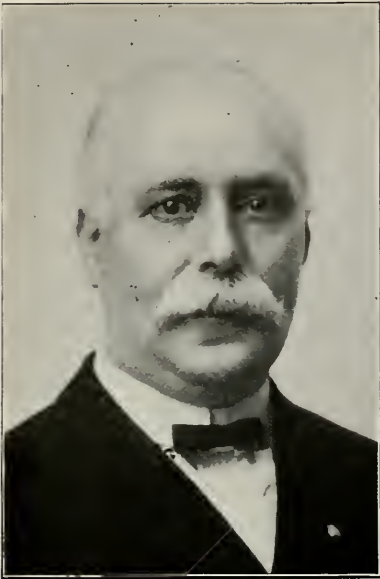
Mr. Burke is largely interested in the gas and oil business, being the head of the Mars Oil & Gas Company, and the Ann Oil Company. He is also at the head of the Pittsburgh Oxaca Mining Company. All of these institutions are successful, and prominent in the business world. In short, William J. Burke is a success, a genial, big-hearted man, and when he is your friend, you can count on him first, last and all the time.

Mr. Burke is married, and has a bright and interesting family of three daughters and two sons. He lives at 1213 Resaca Place, North Side, but spends most of the summer months at his magnificent country-seat, near Callery, Butler County, Pa.

Among the most active Common Councilmen from the North Side is John M. Orr, of the Fifth Ward. Always awake to the interests of his constituents, he is especially attentive now to the question of pure water. It is largely through his efforts that inquiry is being made as to the alleged use of defective materials in the construction of the filtration plant. Mr. Orr was born, January 22, 1863, in the First Ward, Allegheny. When eight years old, he moved to the Fifth Ward and has lived there ever since. He was educated in the public schools, and is a general contractor. In 1892, he married Miss Alice Doak, of Washington, Pa., and to the union have been born two sons. The family resides at 1246 Ridge Avenue.



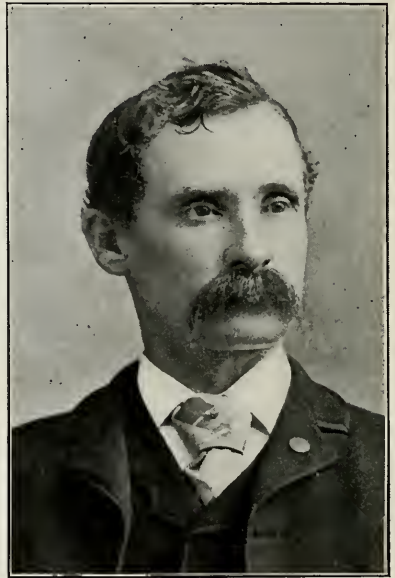
JOHN M. ORR



JOHN S. MILLER

John S. Miller, vice president of the firm of Thomas & Company, furniture dealers, East Ohio street, North Side, is a representative of Common Council, from the Second ward, Allegheny. He was born on Mt. Washington, March 18, 1863, and moved to the North Side in 1870. His education was obtained in the Second Ward public schools there. In 1878 he entered the cigar business with William Haworth, then worked for eight years at Armstrong's cork factory. He then entered the employ of Thomas & Company, and has risen to be the firm's vice president. He has served two terms in Councils, is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, is a Mason and an Eastern Star. Mr. Miller is a conservative, practical man, and deserves re-election to Councils.

George I. Rudolph, whose great grandfather was one of the first settlers in Pittsburgh—coming here during the time of the English and French supremacy on this continent—was born July 11, 1850, in the old first ward of former Allegheny, now the fifth ward of Greater Pittsburgh. During his life he has held many positions of trust in both military and civil life, always with credit. He served three terms in Allegheny council from the fifth ward, was employed over 20 years by Lindsay & McCutcheon; was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Alex. Æ. McCandless, deputy collector of internal revenue for five years, has been factory inspector for 12 years and served during the Civil war with honor and won distinction with Company G, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.



GEORGE I. RUDOLPH

His great grandfather, coming here about the middle of the Eighteenth century, settled on a plot of ground now bounded by Wood street, Fifth avenue, Market street and Diamond street. This property remained in the possession of the family for a great many years. Like his forefathers Mr. Rudolph has been a man distinctly popular throughout life. On Christmas day, 1878, he was married to Miss Annie E. Hoard of Hoard Station, W. Va., and from that union was born the following children: Aaron H., Dr. F. W., Clyde A., Reese E., George I., Jr., Sarah H. and Walter P. M. Mr. Rudolph is a member of Abe Patterson Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, and a Past Commander and a member of the National Commander's

staff. He is also a member of Lodge No. 525, F. and A. M., a charter member of Lodge No. 339, B. P. O. Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the United Labor League.



JACOB SOFFEL

Jacob Soffel, one of the principal leaders in Common Council, was born on Mt. Washington, September 29, 1868, and educated in the public schools and at Duff's College. From 1891 to 1896 he was engaged in the produce business in the firm of Wilbert & Soffel. He then went into the City Treasurer's office where he had charge of the general improvement collections. In April, 1902, he went into the plumbing business with the firm of the George H. Soffel Company. The offices of the firm are at 425 Second avenue. He was married in 1898, and resides in Prospect street. He has one child. Mr. Soffel was elected to Common Council from the Thirty-second ward in 1902, and has since served in that capacity with honor and fidelity. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Works and that of the Sub-Finance Committee on Appropriations. He is a candidate for Select Council from the new Nineteenth ward.

Captain John F. Klein, councilman of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, finds his forte in river life and is growing wealthy as an excursion boat owner. The smallest captain alive, he is the father of twins, and wears a nine-carat diamond as guarantee of good faith. There are few men identified with river interests who have had a more varied experience than the little captain. He started his business career as a member of the theatrical profession, but finding that he was neither adapted nor fitted for theatricals, he finally gave up in disgust; after enduring many hardships, he drifted into the river business, where he has been eminently successful. His barn-storming expeditions were dismal failures, but he did not give up until he discovered that it was impossible to make it pay. He finally found his mecca as an excursion boat owner, having been able to stem the tide successfully for the last fourteen years, where many have failed. The Captain was born in the First ward, Pittsburgh, in 1870; was educated in the public schools of this city; was elected to Council in 1906, and is a candidate for reelection from the new First ward.



JOHN F. KLEIN



JOHN BERGMAN

John Bergmann, Common Councilman from the Twenty-ninth ward, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 5, 1863. He came to this country in 1873, locating on the South Side. For fifteen years he has been collector for the Winter's and the Pittsburgh Brewing Companies. He is married and is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Society of the South Side, Benevolent Protective Order Elks, Heptasophs, Iroquois Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Southern A. C. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth Ward school board for nine years, and has been in Common Council five years.

A most active and influential member of Select Council is Charles Stewart, of the Sixteenth Ward. He was born in Ireland, near Belfast, January 15, 1862, and came to this country in 1876, locating in Pittsburgh, where he learned the tailoring trade. Mr. Stewart has always taken great interest in the affairs of the city. He served six years as a member of the School Board of his ward and eight years ago was elected to a seat in Select Council from that ward. He is a member of the Committees on Corporations, Filtration and Public Works, and often acts as President Protem. of Select Council. H lives at 4014 Liberty avenue.



CHARLES STEWART



WILLIAM HOEGEL

William Hoegel of 28 Warren street, represents the Twelfth Ward, North Side, in common council to which position he was elected in 1907. Prior to holding this office he represented the same ward in the school board, but resigned to become councilman. Mr. Hoegel was born May 6, 1873, in Fountain street, North Side, and attended the common schools. He was graduated from Duff's Business College, in 1889, and then learned the jewelry manufacturing trade. He was engaged in this business for 18 years. He is married and has three sons. Mr. Hoegel is a staunch Republican, a good councilman, and a candidate for re-election.

Herman R. Bloedel, Common Councilman from the Fourth ward, North Side, was born in Allegheny, November 17, 1876. He is a son of Henry C. Bloedel, and was educated in the public schools of the old Fourth ward. He is a first-class plumber, and lives and has his place of business at 408 Chestnut street, having purchased the Ehlers stand. Elected to Common Council in 1904, he has since served his constituents well, and is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Bloedel is a member of Lodge 339, B. P. O. E., the Allegheny Turners, and the Union Hunting and Fishing Club. In 1901 he married Miss Bertha Ehlers. One son has been born to the union.



HERMAN R. BLOEDEL

Among the prominent North Side business men in Councils none rank higher than John A. Sauer, who represents the First Ward in the Select branch. He is both a good plumber and an earnest, consistent councilman. Mr. Sauer was born in Old Allegheny, January 13, 1868, and educated in the public schools and at St. Mary's German Catholic Parochial School, Liberty Street. He was married in 1895, and has four children, two girls and two boys. He was elected to Select Council in 1906, and resides at 909 Western Avenue.



JOHN A. SAUER



PATRICK F. TOOLE

Among the active and influential young men in Select Council is Patrick F. Toole, of the First ward. He was born at the "Point," December 19, 1876, attended the ward public, and St. Mary's Parochial schools. For some years he sold newspapers, then started to learn the plumbing trade with James A. McKenna. When his brother, S. J. Toole, was elected Alderman of the First ward, however, Patrick entered the office as clerk, and has worked there ever since. He represents the First ward in the Central Board of Education, and is a successor to George Fleming, deceased, in Select Council. He is a vigilant watcher of the interests of his ward, and a candidate for the same branch of Councils in the new First Ward.

John M. Riemenschneider, famous, if for nothing else, for the excellency of the pretzels he makes, represents the Seventh ward, North Side, in Common Council. He was born in Perry street, Allegheny, June 22, 1858, and has been baking pretzels for twenty-eight years. He bakes nothing but his celebrated pretzels, his bakery turning out an average of 63,000 of those crisp morsels daily. He was a member of the Seventh Ward school board for nine years, and has been in Common Council two terms. He is married, has four sons and four daughters, and lives at 75 Spring Garden avenue. He has been a Republican all his life, is an Elk and a Junior Order American Mechanic.



JOHN M. REIMENSCHNEIDER



W. G. FREDERICK

William G. Frederick of the contracting firm of Frederick Brothers is one of the best known contractors in the city and has been in business for 15 years. He was born September 16, 1857 in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and was educated in the public schools. He first started in the contracting business with his father Emanuel Frederick and is now in partnership with his brother Emanuel, Jr., at 1914 Beaver avenue. He has always been prominent in politics and has enjoyed the confidence of his constituents. At the time of the Citizen's fight he was chairman of the Sixth Ward organization, and was ward committeeman. He was elected to common council in 1902. He is married and lives with his family at 1506 Nixon street, North Side.



JULIUS L. HAERING

Julius L. Haering, who represents the second ward, Northside, in common council, was born June 17, 1868, in West End, Pittsburgh. He attended the public schools of the sixth ward, Northside, and Lessing Institute. At the age of thirteen, he left school and started to work as an errand boy in the drygoods store of James Caldwell, in Federal street, working there several years. In 1884, he accepted a position as timekeeper at the Fort Wayne shops, remaining there over 18 years. Then, in 1902, under the administration of John G. Hastings, as Allegheny delinquent tax collector, he was made a clerk in that office. From there, in 1903, he went to work for the Pennsylvania Light & Power Company as general bookkeeper, which position he still retains. Mr. Haering is a staunch Republican, was elected to common council, in 1907, and is a candidate for reelection. He is married, and has two children.

There is no more active nor influential member of Councils than Joseph C. Wasson who represents the Twentieth Ward in the Common Branch. As Chairman of the Committee on Finance he has had much weight in securing the enactment of many measures authorizing the issuance of bonds for the payment of millions of dollars worth of badly needed public improvements. For eighteen years Mr. Wasson has been associated with the Joseph Horne Company as buyer and department manager, thus receiving a schooling which especially fits him for the position he holds in Councils. Mr. Wasson is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the East End Board of Trade, and a charter member of the Colonial Republican Club, a prominent East End political organization. He was born in Lawrence county, Pa., November 9, 1866, and came here in January, 1890, to enter the employ of the Joseph Horne Company. He is married, has two sons, and resides at 362 Lehigh avenue.



JOSEPH G. WASSON



GEORGE F. CRONMILLER

One of the staunch, self-made men of the West End is George F. Cronmiller, who for the past five years has represented the Thirty-sixth Ward in the Common Branch of Councils. He was born in the old Thirty-fourth ward, December 21, 1863, and educated, until twelve years of age in the public schools there. At that tender age, he went into Painter & Sons mills, working there fifteen years, ten of those years at a heating furnace. In 1895 he married Miss Carrie Geisler, a daughter of Christ Geisler, and unto this union have been born two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Cronmiller is the man who did more than any other city official in the securing of street car transfers on the West End and McKees Rocks lines. He is Republican in politics, an earnest party worker, and a candidate for Select Council from the new Twentieth Ward. Mr. Cronmiller conducts a large, well-patronized grocery at 173 Steuben street, West End, and has a substantial home at 1 Attica street, where he lives.

Daniel A. Malie, one of the products of the Smoky City, and a member of Select council from the Fourth Ward, North Side, is among the most active and progressive of Pittsburgh's business men. He was born January 11, 1868, in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, and received his early education in the public schools. Later he was a student at the Holy Ghost College of Pittsburgh. He was in the hotel business for many years, and later entered the florist business with headquarters in the Allegheny Market house. He has since retired from business. In 1904, after being importuned for some time by his friends, he consented to be a candidate for Common Council from the Fourth Ward, North Side, in 1904, and was elected with a complimentary majority. In 1906 after having served faithfully and well there he was elevated to Select council, where he is still looking after the interests of his constituents. He was one of the Republican candidates nominated at the last election for the Legislature from the First Legislative district.



D. A. MAILIE

Dr. Edward P. Schatzman, a bright young physician represents the Third ward, North Side, in Common Council. He was born June 5, 1876, almost where he now resides, 710 Third street. He received his education in the public schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania, and the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, having graduated from the last-named institution in 1900. He was married to Miss Anna Grossman in 1901. They have one child. Dr. Schatzman was a clerk in the Allegheny City Treasurer's office for several years, and was elected to Councils last year. He is a candidate for re-election. Honest, clean-cut, Dr. Schatzman is an honor to his profession and a worthy representative of his constituency.



DR. EDWARD P. SCHATZMAN



WILLIAM MCKELVEY

William McKelvey, Select Councilman from the Eighth ward, having been elected to that office in 1904, is one of the oldest, best-known and efficient detectives in the country. He was with the city in the fire and police departments for over sixteen years, and is now general manager of the McKelvey Detective Service, 300-301 Mader building, 433 Fifth avenue. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 18, 1858, and came to Pittsburgh in 1869. In the early part of 1882 he joined the city fire department, and took an active part in fighting the great Court House fire, which occurred on Sunday, May 7, of that year. He was appointed a detective of the city force by the late J. O. Brown, and in 1889 was made an Inspector of Police. He is an active conscientious councilman and is a candidate for re-election in the new Third ward.

Financial Pittsburgh

Wonderful Growth of the City as a Financial Center. Exchanges Aggregated Last Year Nearly Three Billion Dollars. Few Cities Have Better Standing

As a financial center Pittsburgh has had a wonderful growth; its standing to-day being exceeded by but few cities in the country. The first bank to be formed here was known as the Pittsburgh Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania. It was organized in 1803, starting business in January 1804. The board of directors of this first institution contained many names which are still prominent in this community.

The oldest bank doing business in the city is the Bank of Pittsburgh N. A., which was organized in 1810, as the Bank of Pittsburgh, obtaining a national charter later. What is now known as the First National Bank was the first bank in the city to obtain a national charter, it being a reorganization (in January, 1863), of the Pittsburgh Trust & Savings Company.

In 1853, fifty years after the organization of the first bank, there were seven banking institutions in the city with total deposits of \$1,878,518. The number and size of the institutions have continued to grow to such an extent that, to-day, there are over 90 banks and trusts companies in the city proper with total deposits of over \$335,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association has been in existence a little over 42 years. A comparison of the total exchanges for the different years of its existence reflects more accurately than any other way the prosperity and growth of the city financially, the total exchanges for the first year (1866) being \$83,731,242, while for the year 1907 they reached the record-breaking amount of \$2,743,570,484.

The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was the outgrowth of the old Oil Exchange, which went out of existence when the majority of the independent oil companies were absorbed by the Standard Oil Company. The present Stock Exchange began business in April, 1894, and was incorporated in 1896. It had many homes, but in April, 1903, it moved to its present handsome quarters, which were acquired by the purchase and remodeling of the Mechanics' National Bank property.

In the early days of the stock brokerage business the amount of shares that changed hands was small, the total for a year not exceeding 200,000. In 1898, the business continued steadily to improve until 1906, when the record total of 3,976,124 shares was reached. The year 1907 was slightly smaller than that mark, owing to the closing of the Exchange in October, due to the financial depression that started at that time. Trading was not resumed until late in January of this year, and the volume of business has been but medium since then. There are 130 members of the Exchange, with about 60 active houses or individuals at present doing business.

Financial information and statistics on Pittsburgh district securities are published by the Moorhead Publishing Company, which is located in the Machesney building, on Fourth avenue. Financial publications and special reports on financial statistics have always been the exclusive business of the company, which has a contract with the Stock Exchange for the exclusive privilege of officially reporting the business transacted on the Exchange.



REAL ESTATE SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

The Collateral Guide, Quarterly Record, Stocks and Bonds, Daily Record, Tri-Daily Reports and Pittsburgh Mines are some of its well-known publications.

The Moorhead Publishing Company was organized in 1903 by Samuel W. B. Moorhead, who was formerly financial editor of a large Pittsburgh newspaper. Mr. Moorhead died in March, 1906, and since that time the management of the company has been in the hands of Claude F. Pugh, who had been associated with Mr. Moorhead since its organization. Mr. Pugh had been formerly connected, for several years, with the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

First North Side Modern Office Building

The Real Estate Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny recently erected, at 516 Federal street, North Side, the first modern office building constructed on that side of the river. It is a handsome eight-story structure and up-to-date in every particular. It is the new home of the company, which carries on one of the most safe and extensive banking businesses in the Grater City. The institution was established June 3, 1903, has \$1,000,000 deposits and 3,700 depositors. The officers of the company are: President, James Richey, Jr.; Vice President, Thomas E. Long; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward A. Young; Assistant Treasurer, F. A. Johnston. Of the Real Estate Department, John T. Textor is Assistant Secretary and Manager, and Dunn & Moorhead are the Solicitors. A special feature connected with the managing of the affairs of the company is that of keeping open the banking and real estate departments on Saturday afternoons and evenings.

The Local Postal Service

Under Postmaster William H. Davis a Great Federal System is Being Extended to Keep Pace With the City's Growth. Mail Handling in Allegheny

Still another manifestation of Pittsburgh's swift growth is the Post Office, which might be termed the pulse of business and population. Under the far-seeing administration of Major W. H. Davis, the present postmaster and George W. Gosser his sole assistant, the post office has been keeping step with the ever-increasing demands made upon it. Branch Offices have been opened and a number of changes made to simplify and expedite the transfer and delivery of the great mass of mail matter. Major Davis has been more than alert in carrying out Uncle Sam's business, one of the latest stations to be opened being the handsome structure known as the East Liberty Station in the East End. In appointments and adaptability it is considered the finest station in the United States. The great Central building in Smithfield street considered 19 years ago, as big enough to care for the mails for untold years, has already been outgrown and the plans for a new structure are already a matter of civic history.

Looking up the records, it is interesting to note that at the end of the year 1790 the Pittsburgh postage receipts reached the magnificent total of \$110.99. Think of that compared with the receipts for 1908 of \$2,250,000.

Many attempts to establish regular postal service between Pittsburgh and the East failed until 1786, when, through the energy of John Scull, post riders began to journey to and from this city and Philadelphia. One rider started from Philadelphia to Bedford, Pa., and the other from a point in Virginia. The two riders met at Bedford, and one proceeded on to Pittsburgh. The next year a Federal bulletin announced that regular communication would be established between Alexandria, Va., and Pittsburgh by way of Newgate, Leesburg, Winchester, Fort Cumberland and Bedford. This city's first postmaster was John Scull of the Gazette, the postoffice being located in the Gazette's log cabin plant in Water street, near Ferry street. Mr. Scull was succeeded by John Adams, in 1794. The date of the actual establishment of a post office in Pittsburgh was 1787.



MAJ. W. H. DAVIS

Here is a schedule of Pittsburgh postal rates in those early days: Single letters carried any distance up to and including forty-eight miles, 12 cents; forty-one to ninety miles, inclusive, 15 cents; ninety-one to 150 miles, eighteen and three-quarter cents; 151 to 300 miles, 25 1-2 cents; 300 to 500 miles, 37 1-2

cents. This scale was on the basis of one sheet in a letter. If there were two sheets the rates were doubled and tripled if there were three sheets. If a newspaper was carried into another state for a distance of one hundred miles it cost the sender 2 1-4 cents. Mail service in these days was precarious and slow. In the summer the post riders made trips every week. When the winter set in, and the trails and rough mountain roads were covered with snow, the journeys were fortnightly. Wild storms were not the only danger, however, as the ancient mail-carrier was often in danger of losing his scalp-lock, since a surprise by Indians was always a menace to him. Small wonder it is then that high rates were charged for the transportation of letters and newspapers. But as Pittsburgh was getting into more direct communication with the outside world the postal service was being extended to towns nearby. Armed carriers traveled by boat and horse into Marietta and Wheeling.

When, in 1801, Dr. Hugh Scott succeeded George Adams as postmaster the transporting of mail was not then such a gamble. The office was then at Third avenue and Market street. On the ninth of October of that year the Gazette was able to announce: "A new contract for carrying the mail of the United States from Chambersburg by McConnellsburg, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, Pittsburgh and Canonsburg to Washington, Pa., twice a week, came into operation on the first instant. By this contract the mail will leave Chambers-



Geo. W. Gosser
Assistant Postmaster

burg every Tuesday and Saturday and arrive at Washington every Friday and Tuesday. The contractors, Josiah Espy, of Bedford, and Jacob Craft, of Somerset, have made arrangements for forwarding the mail, with as much care and punctuality as possible, but should any unforeseen accident happen at any time tending to delay the progress of it, any assistance obligingly offered will be thankfully acknowledged and compensated for by the contractors."

When Dr. Scott died, in 1804, John Johnson became postmaster. The simplicity of the service is indicated by the fact that Mr. Johnson removed the post office to his house, in Front street, corner of Chancery Lane. Mr. Johnson was postmaster for eighteen years.

The post office passed through several changes and vicissitudes until the Federal building was erected at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street in 1853. Sixteen years ago the present Federal structure was constructed.

Pittsburgh has had the following postmasters: John Scull, George Adams, Mrs.

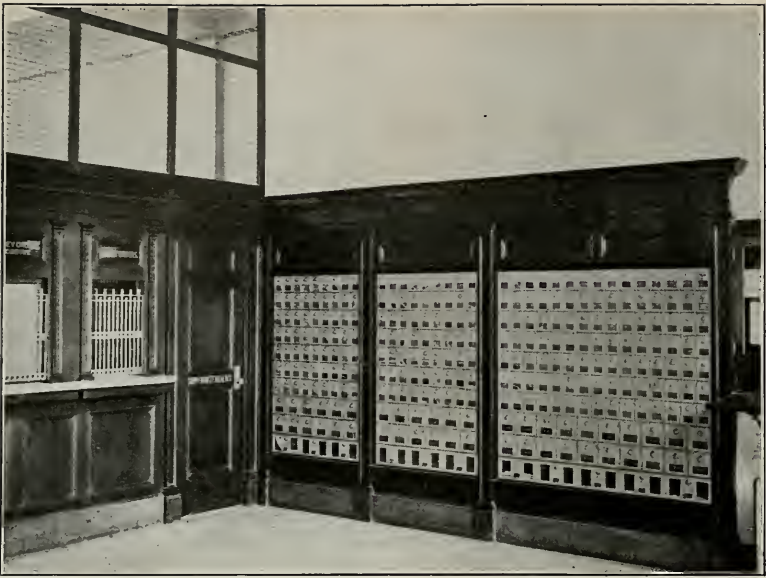
George Adams, Dr. Hugh Scott, John Johnson, William Eichbaum, David Lynch, James K. Moorehead, Robert W. Riddle, Chambers McKibben, Samuel Roseberg, Robert Anderson, John C. Dunn, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Wade Hampton, Joseph A. McClelland, J. H. Stewart, E. C. Negley, George H. Anderson, Benjamin Darlington, William H. McCleary, John B. Larkin, James S. McKean, J. C. O'Donnell George L. Holliday and Major William H. Davis.



PITTSBURGH'S POSTOFFICE

Mail Handling in Allegheny

The postal service on the North Side, (the office still retains the name of Allegheny), is being conducted in an up-to-date manner by Postmaster William J. Kopp and his assistant, H. C. Schuster. The history of the office dates back to the establishment of the National Postoffice Department. The first postmaster was D. E. Henderson, appointed by President Andrew Jackson, in the early 30's. George R. Riddle followed Henderson, and he was succeeded by Gustave L,



LIBERTY STATION

Drane, appointed by Postmaster General Amos Kendell when the town was still a borough. The next year (1840) Allegheny was incorporated into a city and Postmaster Drane held the position until 1843. The office was then located in a store on the canal in Federal street, just opposite where the Fort Wayne Depot now stands.

The other postmasters of Allegheny follow in order of incumbency: R. C. Fulsom, William Karns, John Mc Grew, Thomas Farley, William M. Stewart, Samuel Riddle, A. L. Robinson, Hugh McKelvey, John A. Myler, John Swan, John A. Gilleland, Isaac R. Stayton, James A. Grier, John Francies, William J. Kopp. The post office is housed in a handsome structure at Ohio and West Diamond streets. The receipts of the office for the last fiscal year were \$290,000.



ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE

Honor Roll of Success

Sidelights on Typical Makers of Pittsburgh and Their Enterprises. Galaxy of Leaders in Manufacturing, Commercial and Professional Life

Because of the very diversity of its enterprises, Pittsburgh is great. It counts among its sons, men who have won success in almost every line of endeavor, men who have triumphed because of brains plus energy, diligence and application. In no city in the world is there such a variety of achievement. In this article are given sidelights on men who have triumphed in manufacturing, commerce or the professions.

The Republic Manufacturing Co., Brass Founders, Etc.

The Republic Manufacturing Company, William T. Lyon, president, with offices and works in Bouquet street, North Side, operates a large foundry plant as brass founders and manufacturers of special machinery. The company has been organized about 6 years, first as the Federal Machinery Company, and two years ago changed to the Republic Manufacturing Company.



THE REPUBLIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY



OFFICE OF WILLIAM T. LYON, PRESIDENT

This company makes a specialty of high-grademining, engineering, coal haulages and pattern work in brass, iron and steel, for inventors and for experimental purposes. They are also manufacturers of machines for filling ammonia bottles, similar lines and many other classes of work.

Patterson Coal and Supply Company

One of the great businesses of the city is that of the Patterson Coal and Supply Company. Its sales are a half million dollars annually, the development of years of aggressive and enterprising work. The main offices of the company are at No. 1222 Grant avenue, North Side.

In coal and building supplies this concern stands pre-eminent among its competitors, the ramifications of its activity extending far beyond the confines of the Greater Pittsburgh district. No boundaries have been known in bringing to the builder the benefits of an efficient organization and a class of goods which will stand the closest scrutiny.

This company was incorporated, in 1902, and each year has witnessed great increase in its growth. A splendid organization, a close watch on the fields of supply, advantages taken of every shading in price, and prompt and sure deliveries have given the Patterson Coal and Supply Company an enviable name. This company deals in anthracite and bituminous coal, Connellsville crushed coke, lime, cement, and sewer pipe, fire brick, fire clay, grate tile, etc. Features in the trade of this concern are Phoenix Portland Cement, Washington Building Lime, and Ideal Wall Plaster. This does not take in all of the immense stock carried by the company, but gives some idea of the scope of the business. Its officers are Christ S. Knauer, President; George Lanz, Vice President; C. M. Hughes, Treasurer, and France Johnson, Secretary.

To carry out the tremendous shipments of the company a great equipment is necessary. The company float is at the Sixth street bridge, and its yards are at South Nineteenth and Mary streets, and at Grant avenue, North Side. Anyone who may be skeptical of business conditions has only to watch the activity at the yards and float of this company. The great shipments that are being prepared and finally consigned show the discrimination of builders in every part of this section and in fact, many sections of the entire country, for this activity indicates that the purchaser has been tempted not only by price



OFFICE AND YARDS OF THE PATTERSON COAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY



OFFICES OF PATTERSON COAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY

but by quality. The Patterson Coal and Supply company is, at this Sesqui-Centennial, one of the industrial triumphs of the city.

F. W. Schuster & Company, Wholesale Grocers

F. W. Schuster & Company, of 511-13 East Diamond street and 512-14-16 Market Place, are the only large wholesale grocers on the North Side. The firm is housed in a mammoth four-story, pressed brick and stone building erected last year at a cost of nearly \$100,000, and it is not exaggeration to say that there is not a better planned nor better equipped wholesale structure of its size in the North Side. The store is a marvel of completeness from the cellar to the top floor. The cellar is large, clean and perfectly sanitary and contains three huge refrigerators for the storage of cheese and fruits. On the first floor the offices are located, fronting on East Diamond street, while three great refrigerators for butter line the room next to Market place. The second and third floors are filled with flour, teas, coffees, canned goods, spices and every other line of goods kept in a first-class wholesale grocery house. The firm has a large and growing trade, not only in the Greater City, but elsewhere. F. W. Schuster, the head of the concern, has associated with him Theodore J. Schneider, who formerly was in the milk business. Mr. Schuster's sons, C. F. and H. W. Schuster, are employed by the firm as bookkeepers.

F. W. Schuster, the founder of the business, was born in Germany, December 5, 1849. He came here in May, 1875, and began clerking in the whole-



F. W. SCHUSTER & COMPANY



OFFICES OF F. W. SCHUSTER & COMPANY

sale house of Luebbe Brothers, in the Pittsburgh Diamond, remaining there about two years. Later, Mr. Schuster kept books for S. P. Armstrong in the Allegheny Diamond. Then, until 1902, he was bookkeeper for John Fite, of Pittsburgh, when he established the firm of F. W. Schuster & Company, wholesale grocers, which located for a short time in the Spang-Chalfant building in Sandusky street, Allegheny. The firm then moved to the Wilson building at the southwest corner of South and West Diamond streets. Last year F. W. Schuster erected the new building the concern now occupies. It was completed in November and on December fifth formally opened to the trade.

John B. Wilson, Practical Horseshoer

No matter what sort of trade a man may follow, if he is made out of the right kind of material he will make of his avocation a success. This proves unquestionably true of John B. Wilson, practical horseshoer, whose place of business is at 847 North Avenue, West, North Side. Born in Perrysville, Allegheny County, Pa., October 13, 1866, he moved to Emsworth, in the same county, when but a boy, and there attended the public schools until about fifteen years of age, when he entered the shop of his father, and began learning the trade of horseshoeing. How well he learned that trade is told today. He does practically all the fine horseshoeing on the North Side, besides doing a big custom business among owners of heavy teams. He has half a dozen competent workmen con-

stantly in his employ, and it is a rare thing to see less than four or five horses waiting their turns at the door of his shop. He came to Allegheny in 1893, and



SHOP OF JOHN B. WILSON, HORSESHOER

in 1902, purchased his present location of Christ S. Knaur, now President of the Patterson Coal & Supply Company.

Mr. Wilson is married, has one child, and lives at 1015 Cabinet Street, North Side.

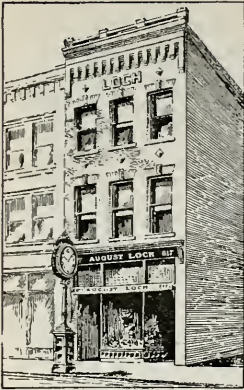
Thomas B. Pinkerton, House and Sign Painter

Thomas E. Pinkerton, 102 West Erie street, North Side, is one of the most prominent house and sign painter-contractors in Greater Pittsburgh. His work is high class in every respect, and some of the biggest contracts in the city have been his work. He had the contract for the glazing work in the Union depot, and also in the Frick building, both immense undertakings. He also had the contract for painting and decorating the City Home at Claremont. Mr. Pinkerton was born September 3, 1865 in the Second Ward, North Side, and educated in the public schools there. He was married in 1885 and lives with his family, his wife, two boys and a girl, at 2514 Perrysville avenue. He is an active and prominent member of the B. P. O. Elks.



THOMAS B. PINKERTON

August Loch, Jeweler



In 1880, August Loch opened a small jewelry store at Federal and North Diamond streets, where he continued in business for twenty-eight years, establishing one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped jewelry emporiums in Pennsylvania. This growth was gradual, but none the less noticeable, and the explanation of the present success is found in the one word, "Progress." Today this store represents everything that makes for perfection in the modern jewelry store. It is housed in a handsome three-story brick building at 817 Federal street, planned and built expressly for this purpose, and which provides every imaginable convenience and comfort for patrons and employees.

The entire first floor, 2,500 square feet of floor space is devoted to the store rooms, optical and repair department. The furnishings are in mahogany, with decorations of pale green the whole presenting a harmonious and pleasing effect to the eye. In the sense of art this store resembles not a place of business half so much as that of a grand collection of beautiful masterpieces. The optical department is in the rear of the store room, and has received the most careful attention and for technical completeness and comfortable privacy, cannot be surpassed. Every known scientific device necessary for the best operation of a department of this kind has been installed regardless of cost. This department is in charge of a graduate optician of long experience, and patrons are assured of the most careful personal attention and advice. The repair department is in the extreme rear, and expert workmen are employed here constantly. The house has always born a reputation for the skill and dispatch with which repairs are made.



The policy of the house of Loch, based on the principle of fair dealing, courteous attention, a steadfast endeavor to satisfy and a reasonable and uniform scale of prices for meritorious goods, has won it many friends. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to come and inspect for themselves without feeling under any obligation to buy.

High-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Clothes do not make the man, but they go a long ways toward accomplishing that end. Stylish, neatly-made, neatly-fitting garments impress even the most cynical persons favorably, say what you will. Therefore, a man who wants his fellows to look on him with favor, needs to be well clothed. One of the best places in Pittsburgh to go for the purpose of getting first-class service in that line, is to the merchant tailoring establishment of Charles Stewart, 311-313 Farmers National Bank building.



SAMPLE ROOMS OF CHARLES STEWART, MERCHANT TAILOR

Mr. Stewart has been in the business over thirty years and knows it from an apprentice boy up. He has always worked on and with first-class garments, and his ambition has ever been to make and handle only the best of everything in his line. In 1900, Mr. Stewart purchased the establishment of John Bradley & Company, formerly Henry Oppenheimer, for years recognized as one of the best merchant tailoring firms in the city. He has improved and widened the business until it has no superior in the country. Men who formerly went East to have their clothing made, now find they can get as good, if not better satisfaction, in Pittsburgh; and Mr. Stewart is getting the lion's share of such custom. No mistake will be made by patronizing this old, reliable firm.

J. C. Connolly, Tailor

The North Side boasts of no better, up-to-date merchant tailor and designer of fashionable garments than J. C. Connolly, whose place of business is at 2123-2125 Perrysville avenue. Mr. Connolly was born on the North Side, in the First ward, in 1876, was educated in the public schools and learned his trade in Allegheny. However, he spent ten years in business at Saltsburg, then returned to Allegheny, where he has built up an enviable custom. He is enterprising, and deserves the good, substantial trade he enjoys.

Sauer's Tavern

John Sauers and Joseph H. Sauers, brothers and proprietors of Sauers' Tavern at 311 Federal street, Northside, next door to the Fort Wayne and West Penn Passenger Depot, are two of the best known and thoroughly respected cafe keepers in Greater Pittsburgh. Their place of business is the meeting place of lovers of good things to eat. The first floor of their new four-story building is used for cigar stand, bar, lunch counter and a gentlemen's

dining room. The second floor is fitted up beautifully as a ladies' dining room, private dining rooms and ladies' toilet rooms. A private refrigerating plant is used and the Sauers make a specialty of oysters, fish, game, rare bits, salads, steaks and chops.

John Sauers, the senior, son of Christian and Margaret Sauers, was born May 20, 1866, on the Southside, Pittsburgh. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Duff's College and Mt. Gallitzin Academy at Ebensburg, Pa. After completing his education he served as mileage clerk four years for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway Company and upon the death of his father in 1887 he took charge of the Hotel Sauers, then at Church avenue and Federal street, which he conducted with marked success. He is a man peculiarly fitted for the hotel business, genial and kind and a thorough business man and one of the most popular keepers of hostelries in the state. He is a Republican and has served many times as a delegate to state conventions. He also served two terms in common council from the fourth ward, Allegheny. He is a member of the Americus Club, a life member of the B. P. O. Elks and was a member of the board of directors of the Third National Bank of Allegheny, until it was absorbed by the Allegheny Trust Company.

Joseph H. Sauers, the younger brother, was born on the Southside, Pittsburgh, March 5, 1876. His father dying when he was a child he was sent to Mt. Gallitzin Seminary at Ebensburg, Pa., for five years. He then attended the public schools of Allegheny in the second and fourth wards and later entered Trinity Hall Military school at Washington, Pa., where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He completed his education by graduating from Iron City College, in 1893, after which he was employed with his brother in the hotel business. In 1901 he was appointed clerk in City Recorder John R. Murphy's office but resigned in 1904 to enter into partnership with his brother in the business at the present site. He is a member of Allegheny Lodge No. 339, B. P. O. Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

Wagener's Inn



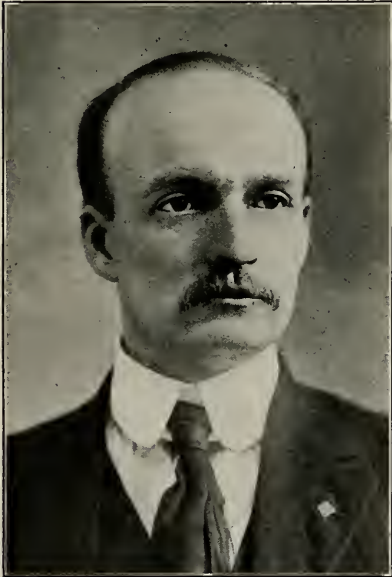
JOHN H. WAGENER

Jovial, big-hearted John H. Wagener, proprietor of Wagener's Inn, 612 East Diamond street, North Side, counts his friends by the thousands. Nature planned him for an innkeeper, although he spent twenty-one years as manager of the sales department and on the road for Langkamp's wood and willow ware house. He also spent several years in the employ of the T. C. Jenkins Company. Mr. Wagener was born in what is now the Seventh Ward, North Side, March 26, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and at the Iron City College. He is a Republican and represented the Third Ward in Allegheny Common Council five terms. Wagener's Inn is generously patronized by market-goers and farmers who bring their produce to the North Side for sale. While he kept an inn at Madison avenue and O'Hara street, Mr. Wagener secured a large farmer patronage, which followed him to his new location.

George R. Cain, alderman, who was elected to that position at the last February election, has in this short time in office made a record in the Second Ward, North Side, where he is located, equaled by few aldermen's offices in the city. Alderman Cain has always been prominent in the business and social life of the city, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was born June 24, 1866, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He was in the meat business with Armour & Company for 14 years, and is a member of the firm of James & Cain, wholesale meat dealers. In 1889 he was married to Miss Sadie E. Thompson, and one son, Martin Parker Cain, resulted from that union. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M., belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Buena Vista Methodist Episcopal Church. He lives with his family at 1513 Buena Vista street, North Side.



GEORGE R. CAIN



HARRY L. ROSS

Associated with Alderman Cain is his genial Constable, Harry L. Ross, who was appointed to the office, under the late Alderman of the Second Ward, Allegheny, David McKelvey, in 1906, and elected in 1908. Constable Ross was born in the Second Ward, Allegheny, April 19, 1868, educated in the public schools, and for twelve years worked as a photographer. He was, also, a newsboy for several years for the Allegheny Mail, which went out of existence, over twenty years ago. In all lines of employment in which he engaged, he has ever been faithful and efficient. He is married, and lives at 830 Nevada Street, North Side.

Beuchler's Cafe and Bar

Beuchler's Cafe and Bar located at 611 West Diamond St., North Side, was established in 1874, by the late Fred Beuchler, a veteran of the Civil War. The business has been continued, since his death three years ago, by his widow,



BEUHLER'S CAFE AND BAR

Amanda J. Buchler, and directly managed by his two sons, Charles and William. The building itself is one of the most historic in Western Pennsylvania. In 1853, it was in this house, that Col. James Anderson established the first circulating library in Allegheny County. When a boy of but 15 years, Andrew Carnegie spent much time among the books in this library. He was then earning \$1.60 per week as a "bobbin boy," and studied evenings to educate the business mind that was destined to revolutionize the industrial world. It was, no doubt, the benefits derived here by the great Iron Master that caused him to resolve to carry out the library plan if he ever became a rich man. A monument erected to Col. Anderson by Andrew Carnegie stands on the square opposite this building, in which is now one of the most carefully conducted institutions of its kind in the county, and which is patronized by the best people in this community.

Milk and Ice Cream

In a community like Greater Pittsburgh, with its nation-assuming proportions, no business is of more vital importance than that of supplying milk and its products to the people. First, the customers should feel sure that the milk delivered to them is absolutely pure and wholesome, as no article of food is more susceptible to disease breeding germs. In the olden days milk was delivered to the customer direct from the cow grazing peacefully in the nearby meadows. It was healthful, then, because of the absence of contamination with the centers of habitation.

In Pittsburgh the methods of caring for and delivering milk have reached a science second to none in the world. Upon arising in the morning a clean bottle, filled with rich milk, is found on the doorstep. But how often does the customer think of the care that has been exercised by the dealer in order that he may furnish that latter-day, scientifically-treated milk in a state of absolute purity?

The dairy business here started some forty or fifty years ago. In addition to a few small dairies in the outskirts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cows were kept by private families, and allowed to graze on the Commons. But the steady advance of civilization congested the cities and made necessary a change in the manner of conducting the milk business, so that now milk is produced in large dairies, located in the rural districts, and shipped to the city by rail. The amount of milk and its products now required is enormous, an average of 40,000 gallons of milk and 4,000 gallons of ice-cream being consumed in Greater Pittsburgh daily.

Among the largest milk and ice-cream dealers of this section is the Edward E. Rieck Company, whose immense plant is located at Forbes and Stevenson streets. Edward E. Rieck, the president of the company, and founder of the firm, started in the milk business on the South Side about twenty-eight years ago, with one horse and a wagon. In those days milk was delivered to consumers from a wooden container, a method now almost extinct.

About five years later Mr. Rieck erected a creamery at Enon Valley, Pa., one of the first established in this section. This creamery was equipped with the most improved machinery to be secured then; among other things a cream separator was installed, and separated cream was shipped to the city. Thus, Mr. Rieck was among the first to introduce separated cream in this community. The demand for this commodity grew so rapidly that more creameries had to be added and better facilities for handling the product in the city were needed. Mr. Rieck found a suitable place in Grant street, and the business was carried on there successfully by him for three years.

About this time, however, the pasteurization of milk was introduced. Ever quick to take hold of any new method for the betterment of the quality of his products, Mr. Rieck, after thoroughly investigating the new method, organized the present company and located at Forbes and Stevenson streets. There new methods have been added, and others will be as fast as human knowledge and science can produce them.



RIECK'S OFFICES

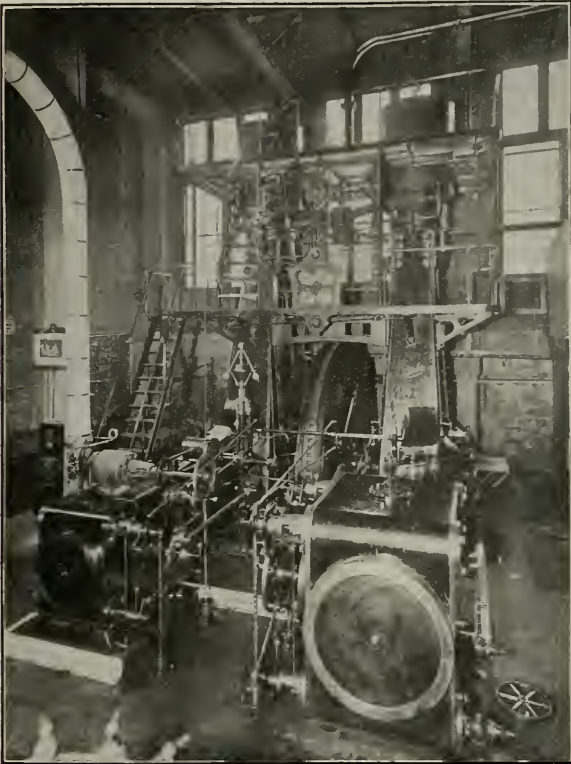


RIECK'S PASTEURIZING PLANT

The Edward E. Rieck Company's plant is one of the most complete and sanitary establishments in the world. The manufacture of ice-cream was added to the output of the plant about ten years ago, and by strict attention to that part of the business and by giving the public an absolutely pure article, at a reasonable price, this department has grown until it requires from 35 to 40 wagons to supply the daily demand. All the cream used in the manufacture of ice-cream is pasteurized, thereby destroying all disease germs, and the proper combination of this cream, together with pure fruits, flavors and sugar, go to make up the famous Rieck's Ice Cream, which any child or invalid may eat without the slightest danger of harmful effect.

As in all first-class creameries of today, the milk of the Edward E. Rieck Company is brought from the dairies, operated under the special care of the firm, to the receiving stations, where it is carefully inspected before being accepted. It is then filtered at once through a clarifying machine, and immediately pasteurized, after which it is put into sterilized cans and shipped to the city, where it is at once again pasteurized, then put into sterilized bottles, sealed and delivered to the customers. It may seem unnecessary to go to all this trouble in the handling of milk, but the conscientious dealer does this in order to protect his customers from disease and probably death. To prove that the public appreciates the Edward E. Rieck Company's efforts to deliver only absolutely pure products, it is sufficient to say that it requires fifteen creameries, or receiving stations, all of which are owned and controlled by the firm to furnish the milk and cream it handles, which comprise, approximately the product of 10,000 cows. It requires eighty-five wagons to make the firm's daily deliveries in the city, and about 225 employes to do the work, while 350 tons of refrigeration and a capacity of 1,000 horsepower are necessary to run the machinery of the company's plant. The firm is always pleased to have the public inspect its creameries and factory and expresses sincere delight at the appreciation shown in the immense patronage it is receiving.

The Au-Rone Ice Cream Company, whose offices and plant are located at 314 Jackson street, North Side, although established only a short time, has met with phenomenal success. J. B. Lennard, president of the company, has been in the milk and ice cream business for over sixteen years, having entered the employ of what was then known as the Pasteur Dairy Company, in the spring of 1892, working there until 1893, when the concern consolidated with the Edward E. Rieck Company. Mr. Lennard acted in various capacities with the latter company until 1903, when he assumed the management of the firm's city plant. He held this responsible position until the Au-Rone Ice Cream Company was formed, May 1, 1908. In this short time Mr. Lennard has built up a trade which is simply astonishing. The plant of the company is modern in all its branches, and has a capacity of 2,000 gallons of ice cream daily. The firm's trade is confined largely to wholesaling among drug stores, confectioners and grocers.

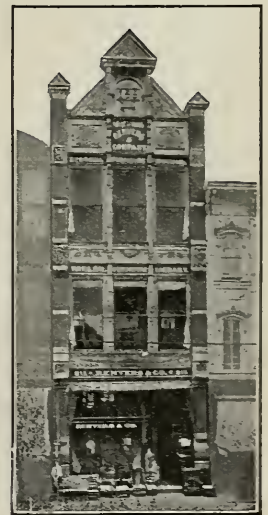


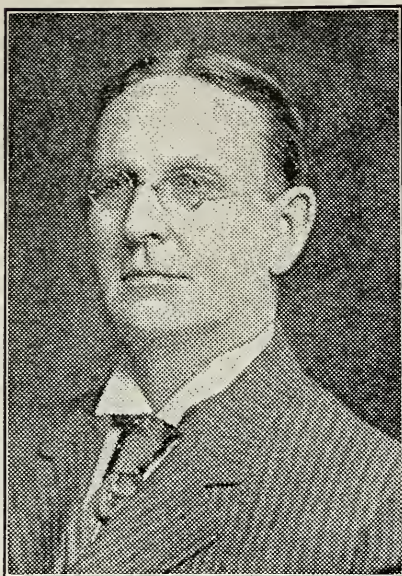
RIECK'S REFRIGERATING PLANT

Renvers & Co., Furniture Dealers

One of the most up-to-date furniture houses on the North Side is that of Renvers & Company, located at 811 Federal street. The firm occupies the entire building, a large four-story structure, each floor being filled with first-class furniture of all descriptions, and sold at reasonable prices.

Anthony B. Renvers, father of the present owner, founded the firm of Renvers & Company, and for years manufactured and sold furniture at 814 Federal street. After the death of the father, in 1895, the son Joseph G. Renvers, operated the business for his mother until 1903, when the partnership was dissolved, the present firm established and located at 811 Federal street. No one ever regrets having patronized the firm of Renvers & Company. It was founded on honest and fair dealing, and so it remains.





RICHARD H. JACKSON

Prominent among those who have been principals of Allegheny schools is Richard Henry Jackson, now one of the most prominent attorneys in Western Pennsylvania. He was principal of the Third ward schools for several years, resigning the position, in 1890, when admitted to the Allegheny County Bar. Mr. Jackson was born at Florence, Washington county, Pa., March 30, 1859, the son of Richard Jackson and Mary A. (Henderson) Jackson. He received his educational training in the public schools and Burgettstown academy. At the age of fifteen he taught in the public schools of Washington county and has the distinction of being the youngest person to hold a permanent certificate as a teacher in the schools of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, June 23, 1883. He continued to teach until admitted to practice in Allegheny county,

December 15th, 1890. As a lawyer he has engaged in the general practice and has tried cases in every court of Allegheny county; the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and in the Courts of the United States.

There is perhaps no member of the Allegheny County Bar of wider general experience in the practice of the Law, than Mr. Jackson. In politics he is a Republican, and in every campaign in recent years, he has been regarded as the leading campaign speaker of Allegheny County. Mr. Jackson is known in every township. This fact was attested when, in 1907, he ran for Judge of Common Pleas Court, No. —, independently, on his own platform, against Judge Evans, the Republican nominee, and was defeated only by a comparatively small majority. He is now considered the logical candidate for the next vacancy on the Allegheny County Bench.

While his time is fully occupied in the work of his practice, hundreds can testify that Mr. Jackson is never so busy but that he can and will take up the cause of the oppressed poor to whom he believes injustice has been done. He was married in 1881 to Miss Elizabeth McCrea, of New Cumberland, W. Va. His family consists of his wife, four sons and one daughter. He lives at No. 2650 Perrysville avenue, North Side.

Samuel Ward, Wagon Builder

Diligent application and the seizing of every opportunity have made Samuel Ward, wagon builder, at 1015 Grant avenue, North Side, the head of a thriving business. His establishment, founded ten years ago, is one of the best known



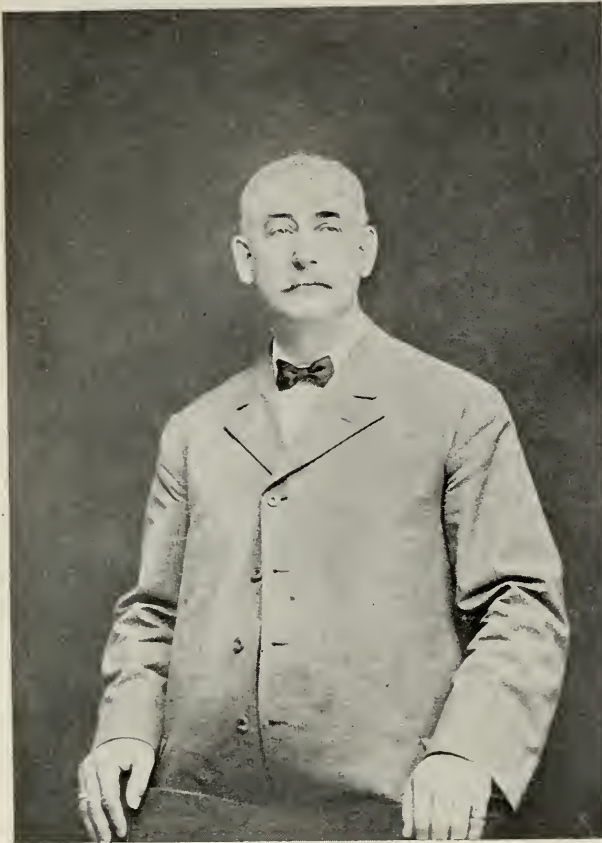
SHOP OF SAMUEL WARD, WAGON BUILDER

in Pittsburgh. In his shops are built all kinds of wagons with facilities, also for making repairs. Mr. Ward has been successful because he learned to do one thing well, keeping his place limited to the strict lines laid out when it was established. He was born October 15, 1858, in Oak Lane, now Oakland avenue, Pittsburgh. He left the public schools when twelve years old to learn his trade. The future wagon builder was ambitious and he studied at night at Duff's Business College. He not only mastered his trade but obtained a good business education, his eye always on the time when he would be the employer and not the employee. He was married in 1881, and has one child.

Rising from the pick and shovel to the proprietorship of a hotel and a position of power in the Swiss colony, on the North Side, is the achievement of Matthias Stuessi, of 706 Ohio street. Mr. Stuessi is a basso and was deeply interested in the Swiss Mannerchor, which was revived some years ago after its membership had dwindled to a small group. Mr. Stuessi came to this country in 1866, and after working on the construction of the famous Horseshoe Bend, he went on a farm as a laborer. Later he entered the employ of the Standard Manufacturing Company as a stationary engineer, where he remained for twenty-five years. He has been in the hotel business for fifteen years. In 1903, when the Swiss National Turnfest was held in Pittsburgh, Mr. Stuessi was chief marshal of the parade. His hotel is noted for the fine home-made wines served there.



MATHIAS STEUSSI



JAMES G. WYMAN

James G. Wyman, three times elected Mayor, and once City Recorder of the City of Allegheny, is one of the most popular and remarkable men in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Wyman was born in West Cambridge, Mass., January 18, 1851, and came to Allegheny July 7, 1876, where he established himself in the contracting business, locating in the First ward. He soon became popular with the masses, and being active in politics, was elected to Common Council in 1881, and to the Select branch in 1882, serving there until 1884, when he was elected Mayor. He was again honored by the people by being elected Mayor in 1891, and, also, in 1900, received that honor. Under the famous "Ripper bill," ex-Governor William A. Stone displaced Mayor Wyman, and appointed John R.

Murphy, City Recorder, the bill designating that as the official title of the city's chief executive. Indignant over such an outrageous proceeding, the people arose in their might, in 1903, and elected Mr. Wyman City Recorder by an overwhelming majority, he being the only City Recorder ever elected in Allegheny by the voice of the people. The Legislature that year passed an act making the title of the chief executive again "Mayor." Mr. Wyman is of English and Scotch descent, his parental ancestors having emigrated to this country in 1665. He is a Republican, and was a delegate to the National Convention which, in 1900, nominated the lamented William McKinley for President. He is a member and a trustee of the Central Presbyterian church, and a director of the Allegheny Real Estate Savings & Trust Company. Mr. Wyman is being strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh, and he may do so.

One of the most interesting of the histories of men who have made and are still making Pittsburgh is that of Stephen John Toole, Alderman of the First ward, and Democratic nominee for County Commissioner. He was born in New Orleans, La., April 9, 1859, and came to Pittsburgh with his parents when two years old. The boy, "Steve," as his friends know him by still, and love to call him, grew up virtually a product of the "Point." He attended the First ward schools and St. Mary's Parochial school, and helped earn a livelihood by selling papers from the time he was nine years old until he was fourteen, when he worked at folding papers on the old Chronicle Telegraph. He then learned the trade of boiler-maker, working at that occupation in turn with the James Thorn, the W. C. Carroll, the James Rees & Sons, and the Dougherty & Morrison boiler works. He then became a professional ball player, and in 1881 played first base for the B. D. Woods club, the best amateur ball



STEPHEN J. TOOLE

team ever organized in Allegheny county. In 1883-4 he played with the New Brighton and New Castle clubs, and, in 1885, was with both the Youngstown, O., and the Rochester, N. Y., clubs. He became a pitcher in 1886, and that season and the next was in the box for the Brooklyn Association team. The next season found the young Pittsburgher with Kansas City, and, in 1889, he was back with the Rochester, N. Y., team. His career as a professional ball player ended in 1890. While playing with the Brooklyn Association team he sprained his arm, in the middle of the season, and had to retire from the diamond.

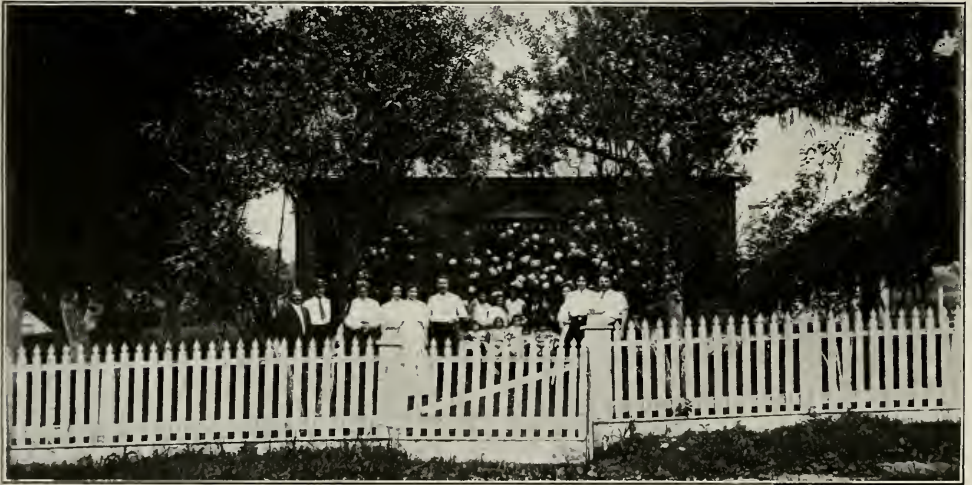
In the spring of 1891, Mr. Toole was appointed wharfinaster of Pittsburgh, and the same year was appointed Alderman of the First ward. He was elected to the latter office in 1892, and has held it ever since. He was married February 8, 1887, and lives at 110 Penn avenue. Although a Democrat, Mr. Toole has hosts of Republican supporters, and there is little doubt but that he will be one of the next County Commissioners. He deserves the office and can fill it creditably.

Prominent among the Common Councilmen from the North Side is Dr. F. H. Frederick, of the Fifth ward. He was born in Richmond, O., April 2, 1870, and was educated at Richmond College, the Ohio University and the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He was married in 1899, and lives at 1335 Rebecca street, North Side. Dr. Frederick has made a good record in Councils, having served there since 1902. He is a candidate for Select Council from the new Twenty-first ward.



CHRIST S. KNAUR
Pres. Patterson Coal & Supply Co.

Possibly no man gets more out of life than Christ S. Knaur, President of the Patterson Coal & Supply Company. He is one of the most prominent as well as one of the most energetic men, and despite his manifold interests has time for recreation of the most wholesome sort. In the summer, when he leaves his office, he leaves care behind, because business anxiety has no place in his beautiful home in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa. This is a magnificently appointed residence amid ideal surroundings and represents the last word in suburban home-making. Mr. Knaur's home on the North Side is at 224 McIntyre avenue. Although the Patterson Coal & Supply Company is one of the most aggressive firms in the greater city, Mr. Knaur has found time to interest himself actively in school matters. He has been a member of the North Side Board of School Controllers from the Tenth ward for a number of years.



CHRIST S. KNAUR'S SUMMER HOME AT SAXONBURG, PA.

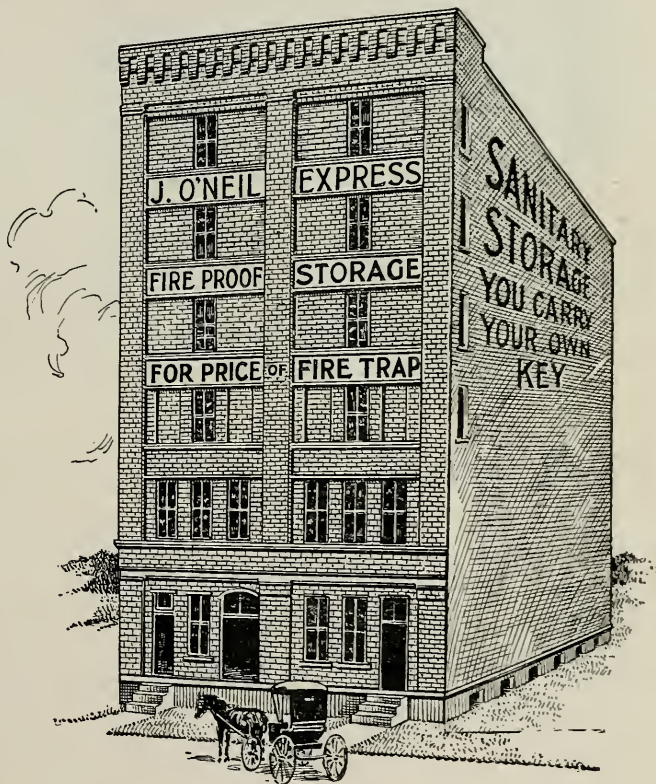
An Old Remedy Revived

The unprecedented manner in which Crown Cordial is gaining public favor indicates the merit of the claims that are made for it. This remedy for diseases of the stomach is 100 years old, although this is the first time it is being generally sold. Heretofore it has been given only by prescription, being the secret com-

pound of an English physician who won great fame on account of this remedy, a full century ago. This doctor, in the course of experiments, compounded a cordial, and he himself was amazed at the cures that followed. Not only was it then, as it is to-day, a certain panacea for stomach troubles, but it acted as a preventive against disease. In those days epidemics were more common and the physician used his cordial in checking a terrible scourge in the district where he lived. The prescription became known all over England, reaching even into France. So many lives did the physician save that people in both countries held a meeting in appreciation of this remedy and gave their benefactor a gold medal, one side of which bore a facsimile of the English Crown. The formula was handed down to the physician's great-grandson, in the United States, who is using it in his practice to-day with unprecedented success. Crown Cordial is sold not only in drug stores, but in cafes and bars. Crown Cordial brightens the eye, tones up the liver and restores the stomach to its normal condition. The Crown Cordial Company also makes Crown Cordial Splits, a natural laxative, made from magnesia water and free from dangerous or disagreeable effects.

John O'Neil, Express and Storage

John O'Neil, who who is engaged in the general express and storage business is one of the real, hustling, get-there men of the North Side. Just twenty-one years ago he started in the express business at Montgomery avenue and Federal street, with only one horse and a wagon. The horse he owned clear. Today he has forty-two head of fine horses, suitable for hauling and express, and has just erected a mammoth seven-story, cement, fire-proof storage house at Abdell and Bidwell streets, one block from Western avenue. This handsome structure is built on the Conn-bar system and is the only building of its class on the North Side. It has over 30,000 cubic feet



of storage room, and cost of storage there is the same as in an ordinary fire-trap building. Mr. O'Neil's stables are at 813-821 West Diamond street, North Side. P. & A. 'phone, 453 North; Bell, 453 Cedar.



C. L. MOHNEY

The North Side has no more enterprising business man than Coursin L. Mohney, contractor and builder, whose offices are at 1217 Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. Mohney has erected some of the most important buildings in the greater city and in the county, one of his many notable achievements being the moving of the Grand Opera House.. He was born in Clarion county, in 1860, and, after a period of school teaching, started to pave the way for a business career. He represented the Tenth ward in the Allegheny Common Council for two terms and was a staunch advocate of a Greater Pittsburgh. While a councilman his ability was recognized by important committee assignments. He is a Democrat and has a keen interest in public affairs, although his growing business interests take up most of his time. In

1883 he married Miss Annie De Groff, and to them four children have been born, two of whom are living.

A Short History of White's Store

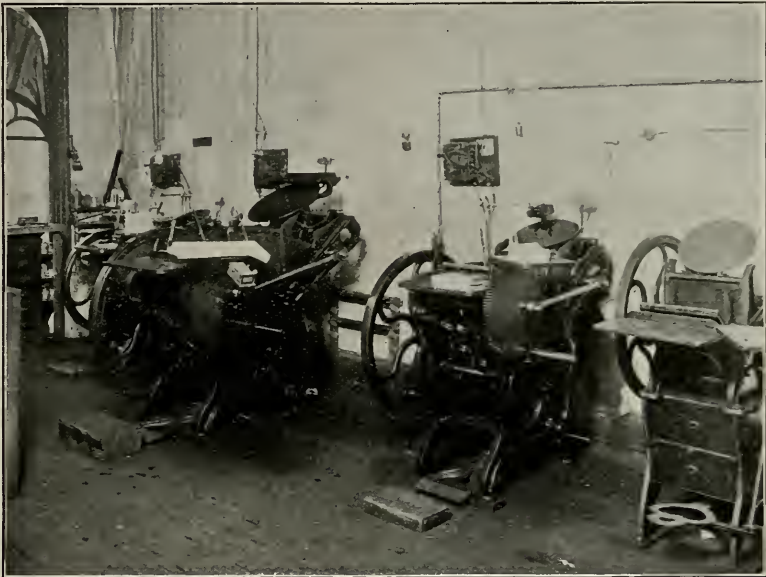
This was B. White's big furniture store in Allegheny. With that enterprising thrift which has characterized this store's management throughout its entire career, Mr. White found at the end of three years that it would be necessary to get possession of the building adjoining. A year later than this it became necessary to remove the walls and make a much larger first floor, at the same time adding a large addition in the rear. The year following this Mr. White launched so heavily into the carpet business that it was then necessary to pull out the walls of the floors above and lease additional storage in neighboring buildings. A year later the original property on which the original store was established was bought outright by Mr. White, and preparations were at once begun for another enormous expansion. The next year the corner to the right of the original site was purchased and the entire business was thrown into one big store. After another year all the property to left of original store was purchased, making a frontage of almost one-half the entire square, the frontage as it is to-day.

In 1903 Mr. White established his store in Pittsburgh proper, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Stevenson street growing out of the demand of White patrons living in Oakland, East End and Wilksburg.

Perhaps one of the most striking points about the White stores is the fact that they have both always been courteous to their patrons. They have always been located away from the high rent and high tax districts, thus always saving their customers at least thirty per cent. They're the stores that always trust the people for all they want, and the people always trust them.

The McPherson Printing Company

The McPherson Printing Company employs no solicitors, and are always busy, because they have never failed to deliver an order when it was promised. If, for any reason, they should fail to do so, they will call their customer up and



A CORNER IN THE PRESS-ROOM

teli him so, and why. If you want a job in a hurry, they will let the throttle out another notch and deliver on time.

Alamo Cottage Sanatorium

A marvelous cure from consumption is one of the reasons back of the foundation of the Alamo Cottage Sanatorium, at Alamogordo, New Mexico, by W. A. Reed. Mr. Reed is the son of Joseph H. Reed, of 1900 Chartiers street, North Side, and when he left for New Mexico his life was despaired of. An athlete, six foot in his stocking feet, with weight in proportion, the ravages of consumption had reduced him to 125 pounds. He first went to Silver City, N. M., but the altitude there being too high, he took up the fight against the disease at Alamogodo, reaching there last January. He now weighs 160 pounds and physicians have pronounced him cured. Mr. Reed then set about to establish the Cottage Sanatorium. Each patient has a cottage, built to allow a maximum of fresh air and comfort, while the cuisine and service are the best available. The patients are



W. A. REED AND GROUP OF FRIENDS

under the direction of a competent staff of physicians and a matron of nine years' experience, and nurses are in constant attendance. Pure water is piped nine miles from springs in the Sacramento mountains. The altitude is 4,420 feet and the climate, free from cold, excessive heat and moisture, is perfect. Alamagordo is on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad and is 86 miles north of El Paso. The terms are \$75 per month including medical attention and ordinary nursing.



BEGINNING WORK ON ALAMO COTTAGE SANATORIUM

Heroism among firemen is taken as a matter of course by a public which is only too eager to applaud some deed of performed by a man who does not wear a city uniform. Many who have spent their life in the protection of life and property go into retirement with only their friends knowing the bravery they have displayed. One man who has experienced all the perils that come with fire fighting is Peter Schatzman, an Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, who was retired last July after a long and honorable service. He was born September 10, 1849, in Germany, and came to this country as a boy of seven. His parents located in Canton, O., later coming to Allegheny, where his father was a tailor and cutter. Mr. Schatzman went into the Volunteer Fire Department, in 1868, and two years later entered the city paid fire department. He was made captain of police and served for one year, being made Assistant Fire Chief in 1892. He lives at 718 First street, North Side. He has a wife, three sons and a daughter.



PETER SCHATZMAN

Art In Pittsburgh

There is a general idea abroad that Pittsburgh produces nothing but pig-iron and pickles, and is devoid of the arts, but anyone taking the time will find her people to the front in many other fields.

The studios of the Pittsburgh Photo-Engraving Company are thoroughly suggestive of art and are producing some of the finest specimens of art booklets and catalogs in the country. One just issued for the Guarantee Title & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, is a work of art, indeed. The illustrations are in three art tones tipped on an antique paper, each page is in an embossed panel. Another particularly striking book is one made for the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, entitled "In the Year 1810." It is gotten out in the style of one hundred years ago, the paper, envelopes and illustrations being in harmony with the early colonial period.

The studios of the Pittsburgh Photo Engraving Company are located at 723 Liberty street, where they handle all classes of illustrations, engraving and printing. Sherman Smith is president of the company, Roland S. Smith, secretary-treasurer and Charles Johnson, art director.

The City Markets

No Better Conducted Markets Exist Anywhere, While That of Allegheny has no Equal in the United States



GEORGE E. SMITH
Superintendent Allegheny Market

Pittsburgh is rich in her market houses, perhaps no city in the union being so well provided in this respect. At all points of the civic compass the good housewife has set before her provisions and meats, so temptingly arrayed that marketing is a delight. The most important markets in the greater city are the Pittsburgh market in the Old City Hall, the Allegheny market, which occupies an entire block facing on Federal street, North Side, and the Liberty and South Side markets. To the casual masculine observer all markets may look alike, but ask the feminine head of the house, and she will say that there are some points of difference in these morning marts. None of the markets has a stronger hold on the wise purchaser than the one in Allegheny. Under its great

roof are more than three hundred merchants and everything good to eat. This market is admittedly one of the finest in the United States, the arrangements of the stands and sanitary precautions being almost ideal. It is spotless town with a roof over it. At one time the market was in the middle of Federal street, between what are now the City Hall and Carnegie Music Hall.

Councils have authorized a bond issue of \$1,000,000 to be voted for by the people for the erection of a gigantic convention hall and modern market house to occupy the site of the present Allegheny Market and the Diamond Square at Federal and Ohio streets, North Side. The movement is being urged by the North Side Chamber of Commerce. The backers of the project have convinced councils that as Pittsburgh has no assembly hall which will admit of holding a large convention and as a result this city is not considered when organizations and political parties are planning large meetings, there is an immediate necessity for such a structure. The plan is to place the market on the first floor of the proposed building and to use the upper portions as a convention hall, with an arcade over Federal street. Traction loops are to circle the proposed building with switches for cars which will bring produce direct from the farm to the market. If this project is carried out it is estimated that the city will gain a revenue of \$150,000 annually, which in time will pay for the building.

Under the superintendency of George E. Smith, the Allegheny market is being conducted better than ever before. He has shown fine executive ability,



VIEWS OF ALLEGHENY MARKET

and since his incumbency many improvements have been made. He took the lead in the weights and measure reform. Here is something about the leading stand-holders in the Allegheny market:



ENOCH JAMES

One of the oldest men in the Allegheny Market is Enoch James. He has kept a butcher's stand there for thirty-five years, and is known to generations of housewives. A butcher all his life, Mr. James has given his business close attention at all times, using the knife and saw when he might have enjoyed a well-earned leisure. Mr. James was born March 12, 1857, in Allegheny county, near Carnegie, his parents removing to Allegheny when he was eight years old. He was a school director in the old Tenth ward, now the Fifteenth ward. He has a handsome home at 64 Wabash avenue.

At Stands Nos. 203 and 219, in the center of the market, are the wares of the Allegheny Butter Company, of which C. W. Antony is proprietor. Mr. Antony came from Holland in 1889 with a thorough knowledge of the dairy business. His greatest achievement was the establishment of a creamery at which his famous "A. B. C." butter is made.

J. R. Pulpress, dealer in fish, oysters and game at Stands, Nos. 76 and 78, is the head of a business that has stood the test for thirty years. He is the oldest fish dealer on the North Side, which experience is at th service of the buyer.

Charles H. Stafford has been at Stand 196 for twenty years, and whether it be summer or midwinter, he has the choicest in vegetables and fruits to offer.

Succeeding his father in business, George P. Leety, at Stands Nos. 137 and 138, is a specialist in fruits, making a feature of the finest celery. For more than a quarter of a century a member of this family has catered to discriminating buyers.

The tempting stands of J. J. Klaese, Nos. 93 and 94, offer the best in butter, eggs and cheese with attractive offerings in teas, coffees and canned goods. The name of Klaese has been associated with the butter and egg business for 30 years, and that should mean something.

The only stands that deal in fruit exclusively are those of J. C. Cuneo, Nos. 27 and 29. Mr. Cuneo has been in the market since 1870, and he and his enterprising son have built up a fine business.

"Look for the large mirror," and you will find the stand of W. J. Wyland, dealer in fish and oysters. One of his stands has a huge mirror for a background, furnishing an attractive setting for the finest that comes out of the water.

For a number of years the butter and egg stand of John Zimmer, No. 86, has been on the shopping itinerary of careful purchasers. Mr. Zimmer believes that the best is not too good for his patrons, and takes the greatest care in the selection of his stock. His butter is held up as a standard of excellence in hundreds of households on each side of the river.

The oldest butter man in the market is J. C. Gibson, who has stands Nos. 197, 198 and 206. He has brought into the county the largest cheese ever seen

here, weighing 1,200 pounds. His Harkimer County cheese fairly melts in your mouth.

For sixteen years John Delisi & Bros., at Stands Nos. 80 and 128, have been filling market baskets with the finest green vegetables and foreign and domestic fruits. They make a specialty of pure, imported olive oil.

Home-made bread and pies that recall the delights of country fare are to be found at the stand of Mr. Cornman, No. 177. Cakes are her specialty and the woman who can resist Mrs. Cornman's display must be hard to please.

Two enterprising and public spirited young merchants are Litten & Grubbs who have Stands Nos. 7, 9, 133 and 134. They led in the Market House fight for honest weights and measures, and not only carry out what they preach in fruits and vegetables, but see that the quality is right.



THOMAS A. NARDINA

One of the best-known men in the Market is Thomas A. Nardina, a progressive dealer in fruits and vegetables, his specialties being limes, mushrooms and Ohio celery. He has been twenty years in business in Allegheny. His stands are 17, 139, and 141, and while his retail trade is large he supplies many clubs and hotels.

Taking up their father's business, the sons of a veteran marketman are making a great success of the firm of James Pogue's Sons. They deal in butter, eggs and cheese, at Stands Nos. 204, 205 and 218, but have lately added a special line of fine coffees. Their business is wholesale and retail, supplies being furnished the hotels and restaurants.

The oldest man in his line in the Market is Julius Eicher, at Stands Nos. 180 and 199, dealer in fruits and vegetables. He stood in the old market, in 1857 and has been in the present building since it was established. Years have made him an expert in selecting the best for his patrons.

Established in 1880, T. Rovigno, dealer in fruits and vegetables at Stands Nos. 77 and 175½, is one of the most successful under the great roof. Indian River oranges are one of his specialties.

A reputation for square dealing has won a big trade for George P. Hanny who sells butter, eggs and cheese, and a full line of delicatessens at Stands Nos. 135 and 136. He backs up everything that he sells.

Charles A. Muehlbronner, ex-senator, ex-legislator, ex-councilman and successful business man, who is the proprietor of the Iron City Produce Company, 201 Ferry Street, one of the largest and most prominent business houses in Western Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1875. Throughout his life his progress has been steady and brilliant and honors have come to him faster than to most men, only to leave him the same care-taking and conscientious business man and friend.

When but a baby his parents moved from Philadelphia and located at La Grange, Ohio, and later moved to Richmond, Ky. In 1865 they moved to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Muehlbronner attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old. He then started to learn the painters' trade, but finding no inclination for the work stopped after 18 months' effort and spent four years in a grocery store as clerk. In 1878 he went to California and in San Francisco resumed painting and continued at it for a year and a half only to stop again and returning to Pittsburgh he engaged in selling grocers' supplies. In 1872 he started a poultry business and later added fruit and vegetables, and it was from this beginning the magnificent business of the Iron City Company has arisen and of which Mr. Muehlbronner is the proprietor. This company handles several hundred thousand dollars worth of produce each year, representing some 25,000 carloads in addition to great quantities of shipments received by boat. This immense business is carried on through correspondence. He has



CHARLES A. MUEHLBRONNER

served as stockholder and director in the Western Savings & Deposit Bank, German National Bank of Pittsburgh and German-American Savings & Trust Company. In his dealings he is fair, honorable and kind to all.

A staunch Republican he has served his party loyally and has been greatly honored by it. His political career started with his election as tax collector in the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, which position he held for three years. While serving in that capacity he was elected a member of the school board of that ward and also the representative of the ward in Common council, thus holding three positions at the same time from the same ward but the duties of neither office suffered thereby. His ability won him a re-election to Common council and to a seat in the Select branch. In 1890 while serving there he was elected to the State Legislature and after serving two terms there was elected to the State Senate. He was defeated for re-election by only 400 votes in the Citizens-Democratic landslide in 1902.

Henry Kreiling & Sons Company

The Henry Kreiling & Sons Company, which occupies seven stands—116 to 128 inclusive—in the Liberty Market, East End, is known to every housewife in the Greater City who knows anything about good meats. The Kreilings not only supply meats to hundreds of private families, but many of the leading caterers and hotel men are among their constant customers. The resident of the East End is essentially a good liver. He knows what good things are. He is able to pay for and naturally demands the best. This applies to the man not only who goes out to dine or banquet, but to him who takes his breakfast and dinner at



HENRY KREILING & SONS Co's. MEAT STANDS

home, and whose table must be supplied with first class viands only. The Kreilings supply such customers regularly and at the same time do not neglect any of their large and growing trade elsewhere.

They have occupied their present quarters since the Liberty Market was opened ten years ago and are among the largest meat dealers of Western Pennsylvania. The firm consists of Henry Kreiling, President and his two sons, Albert E., Secretary, and Harry G., Treasurer.

Calhoon Provision Company

The Calhoon Provision Company, S. E. Calhoon, proprietor, whose plant is at 625-627 Lenora street, while not very long established, is one of the most up-to-date business places in the East End. It manufactures prime tallows and baking shortening, pays cash for fancy hides, tallow, pelts and butchers' fats, and solicits the patronage of those who have such products to sell. Mr. Calhoon has established an enviable trade among the best people of the East End and has a large custom throughout the entire city. All interested in his line would do well to give him a call. Telephone, 4366, Highland.



S. E. CALHOON

Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Common Councilman from the Tenth ward, North Side, was born in the Eighth ward, North Side, in 1871. He is the son of P. J. and Burga Hilldorfer and a splendid example of a self-made man. He had only eight months schooling in the public schools and, when his father died in 1881, he began business for himself as a newsboy; giving his mother his earnings to help her along and to save for him. Two years later he became errand boy for butchers in the Allegheny Market and so faithful and prompt was he that at the age of seven-ten he was placed in charge of the killing and dressing of meats at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, being the youngest person ever to hold that responsible position. In 1890 he went to Pittsburgh Market as an employee and three years later formed a partnership with John S. Wilson under the firm name of Wilson & Hilldorfer. The firm was dissolved in 1899 and the firm became that of Hilldorfer & Allman, which still continues. In 1890 he married Miss Alice Simpson of Latrobe and to this union have been born three children, Marie, Bennie and Alice. In February 1903, Mr. Hilldorfer



JOSEPH P. HILLDORFER

was elected to Common Council from the Tenth ward, Allegheny, and he is a member of the Committees on Finance, Public Safety, Charities and Surveys, and is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Health. He is a life member of Allegheny Lodge No. 339, B. P. O. Elks and a member of Pittsburgh Aerie, No. 76, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is one of the substantial business men of his own city, made so by his own efforts, and, having served three terms as Common Councilman for the Tenth ward, North Side, he will be a possible candidate for Select Councilman from the Twenty-sixth ward of the Greater City. Mr. Hilldorfer, being the originator of the movement for Universal Transfers for the Greater Pittsburgh, never misses an opportunity for urging such a measure for the benefit of the entire community.

Musical Pittsburgh

Despite Commercial Tendencies the City Stands in the Front Rank in Music and Art. Brief Sketches of Musicians, Musical Organizations and Music Concerns

Side by side with Pittsburgh's marvelous industrial development and almost in spite of it, has been fostered a love for music and the arts until this city is known wherever there is appreciation of the beautiful and enduring in

tone and picture. Steel and symphony, mines and melody, seem strange partners until one reads the struggles of the music-loving pioneers who came across sea and mountains, carrying with them the folk songs of Wales, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland.



William Evens

Pittsburgh has given many musicians to the world besides making it possible for such men as Archer, Herbert and Paur to still further give expression to their genius. In the popular sense two names stand out more prominently, Stephen Foster and Ethelbert Nevin, the first was a writer of heart-gripping homely songs that will live as long as the language endures, and the second a "tone poet." Foster's "Old Kentucky Home," "Suane Ribber," "Old Dog Tray," and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" will never grow old.

In the long list of distinguished names the first to be named among the pioneers of music is William Evens. He was an Englishman, born in 1784, was impressed on an English man-of-war in 1804; escaped at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1808; came to Pittsburgh in 1811 by wagon, taking twenty days for the trip. He began teaching vocal music, continuing to do so to almost the end of his life, in 1854. He conducted many singing schools, and had much to do in improving music in the church service.

Historians owe him much because he collected newspaper and other clippings relating to local musical happenings. The scrap books he made are now in the Carnegie Library, and form almost the sole source of information concerning the history of music in Pittsburgh, during the first half of the last century. He also collected many volumes on general musical history and biography, which are also in the Carnegie Library.

It seems a long way from the sturdy Evens to the time of the Mozart Club and the splendid concerts which are given in the Carnegie Institute, but the persistent growth is better understood when one considers the men who came be-

How this inherent quality in a sturdy people has sprung into magnificent development through long years of solicitude and oft-deferred hope, is exemplified in the Pittsburgh Orchestra, an organization which splendidly carries out the dreams of the fathers of music in this community. Besides this orchestra there are many other organizations which typify the high standard of Pittsburgh's musical culture and serve to tell the world that Vulcan in his off hours seeks the softer arts, all with a preference for that which is artistically sound. This was illustrated in the old Gounod Club and its successor, the Mozart Club and Art Society.

tween, Dacuble, Kleber, the Mellors, Tetedoux, Zitterbart, Pope, the Toerges, Gittings, Retter, and Foerster. Of course, in the scope of this paper it would be impossible to consider all the men and women who fanned and kept alive the spark of good music in a then small city on the western side of the Alleghanies, remote from the centers of culture and in a young country. A running comment of some of these pioneers cannot but be inspiring to the student whose magnificent opportunities are in vivid contrast to the time when the bringing of a piano into this section was an epoch.

At the close of the War of 1812, music seemed to be thriving in this county, if a glance at some of the old advertisements mean anything. Charles Rosenbaum had set himself up as a piano forte maker, while his business neighbor, Charles L. Volz, showed himself more versatile in meeting the demands of the town since he called attention to the fact that he had "a fine line of hardware, books, slates and violins." His son, Ferdinand Volz, became Mayor of Pittsburgh in the 50's. Nathan Richardson, in 1816, was selling sheet music; all showing that the city was taking its first steps in the cultivation of an art on what seemed to be most barren and unpromising ground.



John H. Mellor



C. C. Mellor

John H. Mellor, an Englishman started in the music business in this city December 1, 1831, the C. C. Mellor Company being a continuation of this firm. Mr. J. H. Mellor was organist of Trinity church from 1831 to 1858 and was at the head of various movements to increase interest in many phases of musical culture. Mr. Mellor's son, C. C. Mellor, is known as the "Dean of Pittsburgh Music Houses," and like his father, has devoted his life to public-spirited movements for the advancement of the highest in music and art. For many years he was organist of the First Presbyterian church then on Wood street, now on Sixth avenue, and was considered the best player and the highest authority on pipe organs in the city. C. C. Mellor was one of the original trustees of the Carnegie Institute, and is a warm personal friend of the great Iron Master.

Among the pioneers whose names stand out prominently is Henry Kleber. He was the first man to publish music on this side of the Alleghany Mountains. Mr. Kleber came to Pittsburgh in 1835 and his first public appearance was four

years later when he assisted at a concert given by Madame Fabri. He taught piano and singing at Doctor Lacey's Seminary, was organist of St. Paul's



Henry Kleber



S. C. Foster

cathedral, later presiding at the organ in the Third Presbyterian church. In 1841 he established a music house. His name was long associated with the Old Drury Theater in Penn avenue.



Theodore Daeuble

Theodore Daeuble the oldest living musical director in Allegheny county, came to this country in 1855, settling in Allegheny in 1857. He was born in Zindelfinger, Wurtemberg in 1829, and despite his years is active and enthusiastic to-day in musical affairs. For fifty years he has been connected with St. John's German Lutheran church, Madison avenue, North Side, first as director of the choir, and later as trustee. His other activities included the directorship of Aurora Quartette, Odd Fellows Saengerbund, Cecelia Maennorchor, Concordia Maennorchor, and the Beethoven Maennerchor. The Concordia Maennerchor had a membership of forty and was one of the first in Allegheny county. The Cecelia is the only one of these organizations now in existence. In 1897 the societies celebrated Mr.

Daeuble's birthday by giving him a gold headed cane with the names of the organizations inscribed on it.



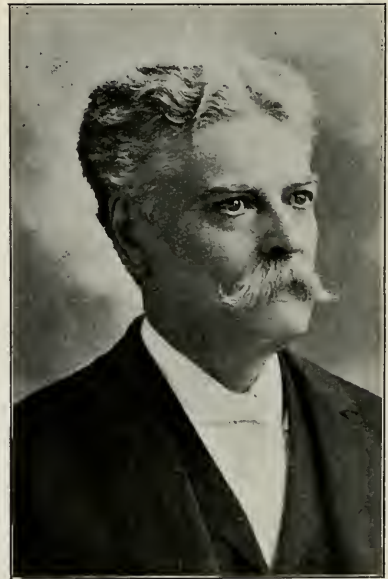
J. William Pope

Adolph Knauff organized the Teutonia Maennechor while Robert Bloom formed a society which bore his name. Between these organizations and those under the directorship of Mr. Daeuble there was a great rivalry. Later Mr. Daeuble was assistant director under Franz Lohman. Mr. Daeuble is still a trustee of St. John's church. During his more active musical days he took a part in all the big Saengerfests.

J. William Pope was active in music in the county when the nineteenth century was yet young, being chiefly noted as a writer of songs and also poems. He was born in Pittsburgh March 10, 1827 and still lives here. His work had a wide scope inasmuch as he was a campaign singer as well as appearing in churches. He was a bass singer with a great upper register, singing from contra "C" to "A" flat in the upper register, more than two octaves and a half. He is well and hearty to-day.

Clement Tetedoux will be held in remembrance as the finest and most artistic vocal teacher Pittsburgh has ever had. Soon after coming to Pittsburgh in 1857 he gathered about him large classes. He was organist for the Cantata society about 1858 and great throngs came to hear his concerts at the opening of Liberty Hall in 1871. This hall was then the center of all things artistic and musical during that period. He is chiefly known, however, for his work in organizing the Gounod Club and which not only gave concerts under his direction but operas as well. Under his direction were given "Norma," "Martha," "Bohemian Girl," "La Traviata," and "Girofle-Girofla."

Thomas F. Kirk, Sr., a native of Pittsburgh, born October 6, 1842, is the oldest active music teacher in Pittsburgh. He was director of St. Paul's Cathedral choir for several years. He organized and conducted the Philharmonic So-



Clement Tetedoux



THE GREAT WESTERN BAND

The members of the Great Western Band, as indicated by numbers in the above picture, were as follows:

- 1, Herman Rentz
- 2, Dewald Geiger
- 3, Joesph Rauff
- 4, William Specht
- 5, Andrew Voigt
- 6, George Leppig
- 7, Herman Rottkay
- 8, John Schubart
- 9, Adolph Ludwig
- 10, Ferdinand Deitz

- 11, George Lerch
- 12, Charles B. Weis
- 13, Phillip Weis
- 14, John Weis
- 15, Balthasar Weis
- 16, Gotthart Kscheir
- 17, William Ruhe
- 18, Louis Bartel
- 19, Jacob Friesel
- 20, W. Freiebershauser
- 21, Charles Alborn

- 22, Charles Heim
- 23, Daniel Leach
- 24, Ben Kellers
- 25, John Frey
- 26, Fred Ronigk
- 27, Albert Schuman
- 28, Jacob Goddard
- 29, Jacob Rohr
- 30, Oswald Weber
- 31, John Oberhausser



Thomas F. Kirk, Sr.

ciety and the Pittsburgh Musical Club. He directed many choirs, orchestras and local amateur opera choruses. He organized and was director of the famous G. A. R. Band ("President McKinley's Own") in Canton, Ohio, where he resided for nearly three years, returning again to this city.

Young's Band, the first professional musical organization in Pittsburgh, was formed in 1852. Its members went to the Civil War in 1862, as volunteers, becoming the band of the Twelfth Regiment. In 1865 the name was changed to the Great Western Band and a charter secured by Balthasar Weis, who became its leader. The members of the band when chartered were as follows: Balthasar Weis, director; Phillip Blumenschein, Julius Moore, Joseph Hartel, Louis Zitterbart, William Fehl, Jacob Rohr, Christoph Specht, Adolph Ludwig, Charles Hein, Charles Alborn, Peter Peck, Phillip Kalkhof, Albert Schuman, Gustav Beck, George Wessel, Dewald Geiger, Oswald Weber, Herman Rentz, George Rentz. All of these are now dead except Herman Rentz.

The band gained a great reputation between Philadelphia and Chicago. In fact, there was a strong rivalry existing between it and the foremost Philadelphia bands and the few members of the organization still living take great pride in recounting its triumphs in great parades in Philadelphia.

Charles B. Weis, the manager of the band and the oldest son of Balthasar Weis, has also been instructor and director of the orchestra at the Holy Ghost College for the past twenty-five years and is a member of the orchestra of one of the leading local theaters.

Few men have had a more potent influence on the musical history of the city than the Toerge brothers. They had the first prominent orchestra in this city, George being the director and Fred the concertmeister. These brothers made a stand for good music in Pittsburgh and solidified into an earnest movement what had been more or less sporadic attempts at faithfulness to the classic works. Old time Pittsburghers will recall George Toerge's prominent part in the old Liberty Hall concerts and the Gounod society operas. When the late Clement Tetedoux organized the Guonod club, the Toerges orchestra furnished the music. The Toerge quartets brought chamber music up to a high standard, their first concerts being given in Hamilton Hall in Fifth avenue. Fred Toerge was known to thousands as the leader of the Alvin theater orchestra.

The brothers often appeared at the home of Andrew Carnegie, and the steel master and George Toerge always addressed each other by their first names. The Toerges were often assailed by doubts as to the future of music hereabouts, but their fears have happily not been realized.

Franz Lohman was a prominent instructor and musical director who was very actively engaged at the same time as Tetedoux and the Gounod Club. He was the only man Pittsburgh ever had who produced with local talent standard German operas, regarded as quite elaborate for that period.



GERMANIA ORCHESTRA AND A FEW FRIENDS

Taken at a picnic about forty years ago

- 1, George Toerge, Director
- 2, Fred Toerge, Concertmaster
- 3, Nicholas Toerge, Sr.

- 4, Fidelis Zitterbart, Sr.
- 5, John Eych
- 6, Louis Zitterbart
- 7, Christian Olmhausen
- 8, Louis Minnemaier

- 9, Sattler
- 10, George Lerch
- 11, W. Treichershauser
- 12, Richard Hammer
- 13, G. Kschier

- 14, Andrew Voight
- 15, Munte
- 16, Joseph T. Speer
- 17, Wessell
- 18, Jerome Staley

- 19, Phil. Blumenschein
- 20, Seltzner
- 21, Zorn
- 22, Miller
- 23, Ferdinand Dietz



Fidelis Zitterbart

Born in Pittsburgh, Fidelis Zitterbart has done much for his home city. He comes honestly by his love of music, his father having been the first musical director in the Drury theater in Penn avenue, holding that post for 25 years.

At the age of sixteen he went to Dresden, where, under good masters, he spent several years in studying the violin, piano and composition. Returning to this country, he became actively engaged with various orchestras, among them being the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies, besides being a member of the Onslow Quartet Club. For a year he was Kapell-Meister of the Strakosch Opera Company and for three seasons he was a first violin in the Theodore Thomas' Concert tours.

In 1873, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he has been located ever since. He is now engaged in teaching music, but when his time is not thus occupied, he is almost certain to be busy with his pen. The result is a very large collection of compositions of nearly every description for nearly all instruments and combinations of instruments.

His overture, "Richard III," for grand orchestra, and piano composition, "Caprice Humoresque," were awarded prizes in the competition held under the auspices of the Art Society of Pittsburgh and the former work was rendered by the Pittsburgh Orchestra, Victor Herbert, conductor, at a concert given the season before last.

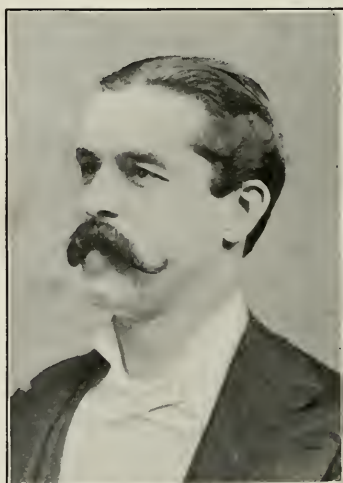
His Symphonic Poem, "A Sailor's Life," was produced in this city, and a number of his smaller orchestral pieces are now being used throughout the country.

His Operetta, "Hans and Grethel," was produced under the auspices of the German Library Association in Pittsburgh.

Another member of the Gounod club who achieved distinction was Paul



Paul Boehme



S. Stuart Colville

Boehme, a baritone. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal church and was the first person to play the chimes there. He was a pupil of Clement Tetedoux, and in the 70's became identified with the Gounod club, taking the baritone role in several operas, such as the count in "Il Travitore," Devilshoof in the "Bohemian Girl," and Plunket in "Martha."

A leading tenor in the early 70's was S. Stuart Colville, brother of Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald. He studied under Professor Tetedoux and was considered the best lyric tenor of his time. He was a soloist in the Gounod club, and in operatic work assumed such roles as Thaddeus in "Bohemian Girl," and Marquis in the "Chimes of Normandy." In 1881 he went to New York city and was tenor in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, in Brooklyn, Dudley Buck being at that time leader and organist. He died in New York November 25, 1894, and his body was laid at rest in the cemetery at Sewickley. During this same time Paul Zimmerman was the great dramatic tenor of this section.



Paul Zimmerman



Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald

The record of Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald as a vocalist is long and brilliant. She made her first public appearance when she was thirteen, and since then has been a familiar figure on the concert stage. Under the tutelage of Professor Tetedoux she made her appearance as a star in the Gounod Club productions, appearing in such roles as Leonora in "Il Travitore," Serpolette in the "Chimes of Normandy," and soloist in the "Messiah," "Elijah," "St. Paul," and "The Creation," and other oratorios. For several years she was identified with the Mozart Club. Mrs. McDonald is leader of the choir of Gen. Alex Hays Post 3, G. A. R., and for thirty-three years has never missed being with the Veterans on Memorial Day. She is known as "Comrade Bob," and is the proud wearer of a G. A. R. badge. Mrs. McDonald has been identified with church choirs and vocal organizations, and was the directress of an orchestra. She is well known for her charitable work in Sewickley.



Jean Wallace Webster

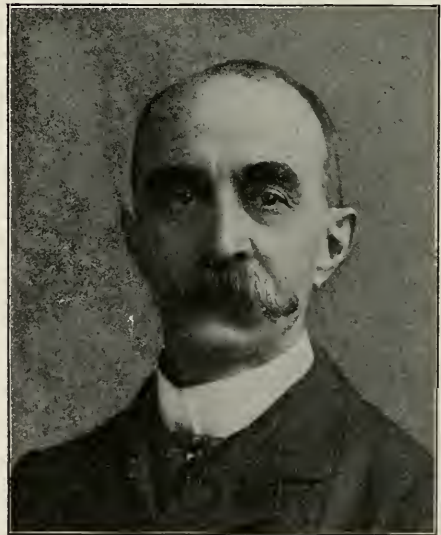
cess. The "Gloria," from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," and Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," were given at the first performance.

In 1886, the society was incorporated. After this year the members were accompanied by an orchestra. The Boston Symphony and the Thomas Orchestra gave concerts under the auspices of the society, and after 1897 the Pittsburgh Orchestra has furnished the accompaniments. The ever-increasing excellence of the programs given were made possible by financial assistance from Andrew Carnegie, Robert Pitcairn, George Westinghouse, Mrs. C. L. Magee, Mrs. William Thaw, William McConway, Andrew W. Mellon, Robert B. Mellon,

Henry C. Frick, James M. Guffey, William I. Mustin, Charles M. Schwab, George B. Hill, Charles J. Clarke, H. M. V. Curry, and James H. Reed. For thirty years James P. McCollum has been director, and John Pritchard has presided at the piano for twenty-seven years, a marvelous record. Mr. McCollum is chairman of the Music committee of the Sesqui Centennial.

Jean Wallace-Webster was in her prime perhaps the best-known soprano in this part of the country, being actively engaged in concert, oratorio and song recitals. Some of the older generations recall with pleasure of hearing her in prominent churches, while others still are enthusiastic about the leading soprano roles she took in many of the grand operas given under local auspices.

For thirty years the Mozart Club, succeeding the Gounod Club, has prosecuted the study of the great choral productions of the world's best composers. At the beginning there were 26 members and their enthusiasm and willingness to defray the expenses of the organization did much to lay the groundwork for the club's future suc-



James P. McCollum



Adolph M. Foerster

Ranking high among Pittsburgh's composers is Adolph M. Foerster, who was born in this city about fifty-four years ago. From 1872, until 1875, he studied at the Conservatory of Leipsig. On his return he taught voice culture and harmony at the Conservatory of Music, at Fort Wayne, Ind. After a year at this work, he came to Pittsburgh where he has since devoted himself to teaching and composition. His Symphonic Poem, "Thusnelda," has been given in this country and abroad by prominent orchestras. Another noted production was the Festival March performed at the May Festival of 1891. For two years he conducted the Symphonic Society. He is still writing songs and orchestral works and has gained a national reputation.

The name of Henry Holdship should ever shine brightly on the record of those early years. He was president of the Symphonic Society and an ardent co-worker of the Art Society which in later years became potent in the city's musical affairs.

Of a later period was Carl Retter, who did great work in the advancement of the art to which his life was devoted. He was a fine pianist and established a large class, meeting with much success from the start. Mr. Retter, in his great enthusiasm, was determined that this city should hear great artists. He brought the finest musicians who happened to be in this country, to Pittsburgh to appear at the May festivals, and did much to pave the way for the instrumental progress that culminated in the formation of the Pittsburgh Orchestra in 1905. He was an indefatigable worker, and his piano recitals and concerts, with large chorus and orchestra, gave this district a foretaste of what was to come. He was organist for many years at the Synagogue, the Third Presbyterian and St. Andrews churches. He organized the Symphonic Society, took a large part in the "Messiah" production of 1878, and was in subsequent festivals associated with Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl.



Carl Retter

Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts is one of the best known soprano soloists in Pittsburgh, having appeared with biggest stars of country at many Festivals. At the age of eight she had a remarkable command of the piano, and at fourteen she was the soloist at St. Augustine's church. When her parents removed to Erie, she continued her studies there under Robert Henkler. In 1884, she sang in the Erie Opera house, in Lorzing's opera, "Czar and Carpenter." She returned to Pittsburgh in 1885 and, at first, was contralto soloist at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, later going to Grace Reformed church,



Mrs. Agnes Vogel Roberts



Joseph Vogel

and accepted a call afterwards for the Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, in the East End. In 1890, she studied under Madame Henrietta Beebe-Lawton, in New York, being later engaged for Mozart club concerts, appearing in a number of oratorios. Mrs. Vogel-Roberts won much praise for her artistic work in the Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Saengerfests.

Joseph Vogel, a brother of Mrs. Vogel-Roberts, is remembered as the finest tenor of his time, having assisted as soloist in the May festivals and many of the really big musical affairs here.



Ethelbert Nevin

One of the greatest American composers of the lyric school, Ethelbert Nevin, spent the greater part of his life in Pittsburgh, a member of one of the old families in this section. Notwithstanding his great gifts he had produced not more than thirty works at the time of his death. Mr. Nevin was a follower of the school of Schubert, Schumann and Franz, and has been termed the "Chopin of America." He was born in Edgeworth, Pa., and at the age of thirteen had written a serenade, "Good-Night, Good-Night, Beloved." He studied under Klindworth in Berlin for three years, Von Bulow being his next master. He returned to America, settling in Boston. He went to Paris in 1892, and from there to Algiers, later spending considerable time in Venice. He then returned to Pittsburgh, making his home at "Vineacre," the Nevin home at Sewickley. "Narcissus" and "My Rosary" are two of his best-known works. Arthur

Nevin, a younger brother, is also a composer, being now abroad.

Coming from Philadelphia, in 1882, Ada Sampson Thomas has long been identified with instruction. She follows the old Italian method of singing, having been taught by Ettore Barila, Adelina Patti's elder brother and trainer. She was coached in oratorio work by Michael Cross, a famous trainer in his time. She made a specialty of oratorios and has sung with the leading societies of this city. For years she was the soprano in the Shadyside Presbyterian church. A number of her pupils have won distinction in concert and choir work.



Ada Sampson Thomas



Frederic Archer]

To Charles W. Scovel, for years secretary of the Art Society, is given the credit of boldly and successfully attacking the difficulties that hedged about the problem when he raised the money to establish the guarantee fund. In this connection the long and faithful services rendered by Beveridge Webster must be accorded proper recognition. He wrote the resolutions by which the Art Society established the orchestra on a practical working basis, being for four years chairman of the Art Society's Music committee, and later of the Orchestra commit-

Stimulating music and painting, the thirty-four years of the Art Society span a period of extraordinary advance. This has been the medium through which the Fathers of Greater Pittsburgh have brought tangible encouragement to local musicians and painters, and which has jealously maintained a high artistic standard for more than a half million people. Not only by offering prizes with the greatest critics as judges does it hearten the musical composer, but through its greatest offspring, the Pittsburgh Orchestra, it transplants, amid the roar of furnaces, the highest type of music. The twenty-eighth National Saengerfest, held in Pittsburgh, in June, 1896, marks somewhat of an artistic epoch for the city, as with this gathering came the impulse which helped to bring about the orchestra.

tee. In 1894, he founded the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music, which moved into its new building ten years later. When the Art Society founded the orchestra, in 1905, the late Frederic Archer, who had been called to establish free organ recitals at the Carnegie Library for the first time, was proving that the city had gained an accomplished musician. He was made the first conductor of the orchestra, laying the foundation for the splendid triumphs that the years were to unfold. Victor Herbert succeeded, as conductor, coming with the organization in the fall of 1898 and leaving it in the spring of 1904, maintaining a high standard and establishing its popularity throughout the United States. The administration of Emil Paur, the present conductor, began at the outset of the season of 1904-5. The public-spirited citizens of Pittsburgh guarantee the expenses of the orchestra, directing all expenditures with but one thing in view—the highest quality of interpretation. Most of the home concerts of the orchestra are given in the beautiful music hall of the Carnegie Institute, Schenley Park.



Geo. H. Wilson



Victor Herbert

For twelve years the orchestra and Art Society were under the executive management of George H. Wilson, formerly identified with the Boston and Chicago orchestras. He died in March, 1908. His efficient management was one of the great contributing sources to the orchestra's success. W. L. Mossman and Mr. Paur very appropriately placed a Requiem on the last pair of orchestra concerts, drawing from Wagner, the master Mr. Wilson loved so well.

Samuel Hamilton was a basso and choir director for many years in his early manhood. He founded the first juvenile orchestra in this city. Mr. Hamilton was musical director for most of the large religious gatherings, conventions and the great meetings which Dwight L. Moody held during the past twenty-five years. He was one of the early active members of the Mozart and other musical clubs, and was a guarantor of the Pittsburgh Orchestra and active in the development of musical art in its various phases throughout his life. In 1870 Mr. Hamilton founded a music house and was its head until his death in February, 1908. He was born in Pittsburgh and



Samuel Hamilton

passed the sixty-three years of his life as a resident of this city.



Joseph H. Gittings

A man who has left his impress on musical Pittsburgh is Joseph H. Gittings. Mr. Gittings labored at a time when things were largely in a formative state, the present development being considered. Like Mr. Retter, he did much to bring artists of renown to this city. He was prominently identified with the National and State Music Teachers' Association, and was chiefly noted for his skill at the piano, acting as accompanist for the Guonod club. As director of the musical department of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Mr. Gittings had a wide influence in musical affairs. He organized and directed the Classical Trio Club. He played with Godowsky and other eminent pianists who visited Pittsburgh from time to time. The list of musicians brought here under Mr. Gittings' management is a formidable one, including D'Albert, Saraste de Pachman, Adelina

Patti, Companari, Campanini, Stankowitch, Trebelli, Yasaye, Gerardy, Moritz, Rosenthal and Paderewski, all at his own risk and often at his own loss. Pittsburgh has much reason to be grateful to Mr. Gittings. For twenty years he was organist at the Third Presbyterian church.

Musical Pittsburgh, past and present, marshals up a host of names. These include Simeon Bissell, who was an instructor in a female college in Eighth street, and was Pittsburgh correspondent for the Musical Courier; Jean Manns, the author of a piano method; Mary Scott, contralto; Mrs. Anna Woodward, soprano; Edward H. Dermitt, bass; Louis Brecht, baritone; W. B. Edwards, bass; Mrs. Lobeide, soprano. Old-time teachers include such as Carl Grebe, Gustav Blessner, Henry Roebuck, Victor De Haan, and Phillip Dornberger. Other names standing high in local annals are those of John Vogel prominently identified with German singing societies; Belle Tomer, Rosa Scharschmidt (contralto), Emma Bingler, Madame Grabowski, Grace D. Brennan, John Strauss, Jack Horner, Carl Maeder, violin; Theodore Salmon, violinist; Grace Miller Ward, Irene Sample, Dan Bullock, Carrie Angel Baker, Mrs. Dr. Frederick Fricka, soprano; J. Donald Balfe, baritone; Sarah C. Vogel, soprano; Mrs. Dr. Walters, Senor Gilli, voice teacher; Elizabeth Corey, sister of President Corey, of the



Simeon Bissell

United States Steel Corporation; Dr. W. T. English, Henry P. Eckert, for ten years city organist in Allegheny; the Gernert-Brothers, John and Charles; Frank Thuma, pianist; Theodore Rentz, Mary Rook-Wilczeli, violinist and concert mistress of the Fadette Orchestra; John T. Irwin, violin.



Madame Kate Ockleston-Lippa



Mrs. Dr. Fred Fricka, who devoted most of her talent as a singer to charity

Madame Kate Ockleston-Lippa, an Englishwoman by birth, who, as a student, gained the King's Prize at the Royal Conservatory at Leipsig, and afterwards was solo pianist with distinguished orchestras abroad as well as the Pittsburgh Orchestra, has always stood for that which is highest in music and art in this city. She took the Art Society's medal and a diploma in the first competition of composers in 1893 and in the same year was elected representative of the women of Western Pennsylvania to the Chicago Exposition, where she gave a brilliant recital. Much of her time is devoted to lecture recitals with original interpretative sketches. She brought the music department at the Stuart Mitchell school up to a high standard of efficiency. She is organist of the First Unitarian church. "The Canadian Love Song and Gavotte" for piano, "The Prize Song," and "Carnegie March" for grand organ, are the best-known of her works.



W. L. Mayer

A well known and prominent figure in local musical affairs is W. L. Mayer, Director of the Music Department of the West Penn Institute for the Blind. He was born in Richmond, Va., and has been actively engaged in church-organ work in and about this city since 1879. Mr. Mayer has been musical director for a number of German singing societies during the past sixteen years. He is concert-organist of the Carnegie Library, Braddock, and director of the Braddock Choral Union. He was the promoter and organizer of the only proposition of its kind in America, a concert band in connection with the Braddock Carnegie Library, the object of which is to educate musician and public alike with no charge whatever to the audiences. Mr. Mayer reorganized the Pittsburgh Musical Society during 1906 and 1907, placing the organization in fine quar-

ters, whereas, when he took charge, it was in debt and much disorganized. His retirement from the presidency of this organization was the cause of great regret. He is a member of the music committee of the Sesqui Centennial.



Home of Stephen C. Foster

Susannah," and "Old Uncle Ned." The latter song he gave to W. C. Peters who made \$10,000 out of it. He saw then the money to be made from his talents and entered a contract with Frish, Pond & Company for the publications of his writings by which he was to receive three cents a copy on his works. About that time he married Miss Jane D. McDowell. Later on he returned to this city where he wrote "Old Folks at Home," "Old Dog Tray," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." Foster died in New York, in 1864, and was brought home to be buried. At his funeral in the Allegheny cemetery a quartette composed of Henry and August Kleber, Emile Foerster, and Sig. Giamboni, sang at his grave.

Harry B. Brockett was born in Pittsburgh and was a pupil of Lamperti, in Dresden, returning to this country in 1889. He has since been actively engaged as tenor soloist and instructor of voice. He has held many prominent church positions, among which were Calvary Protestant Episcopal, Dudley Buck's church, Brooklyn, and Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Pittsburgh. Mr. Brockett has sung all the prominent oratorios. He is a member of the music committee of the Mozart Club. His studio is 414 Sixth avenue.



H. B. Brockett

It is almost trite to say that the melodies written by Stephen C. Foster are known the world over. Their simple appeal has brought tears to the eyes of millions. Foster was born in this city, July 4, 1826, in the old homestead at the junction of Butler and Thirty-fourth streets, and lived for several years at South Diamond and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh. He was musically precocious, for at sixteen he wrote "Open Thy Lattice, Love." Although Pittsburgh was his home, the scene of his birth and burial, Foster did not spend his whole life here. In 1848 he went to Cincinnati to become a bookkeeper, but uncongenial toil could not keep him from song writing. In Cincinnati he wrote, "Oh



T. J. Fitzpatrick

It must not be lost sight of that the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society has done much to further good music in this city. It was started in 1889 by 1,000 persons subscribing \$100 each, in this manner securing \$11,000 necessary for building a fund, these subscriptions giving to the business and professional men a life membership and entitling them to free admission to the exposition. The rest was raised by bonds. It pays no dividends, any surplus being expended in improvements. It is the only permanent annual exposition in the United States. During the eight weeks in the fall of the year, when it opens its doors to the public, Pittsburgh has the great opportunity of hearing by the greatest orchestras and bands in the country, four concerts daily at only 25 cents. It was opened by the Great Western Band which played four weeks. Then came Innes, Ellis Brooks, Levy, Caba's Seventh Regiment, Brook of Chicago, Bellestead and numerous Italian bands, perhaps the most prominent of which was Creatore. Sousa has played continuously each season for twelve years. The great orchestras of the country which perform from one to two weeks each season, have been Damrosch, Emil Paur, Herbert and Frederick Stock, with the Chicago Orchestra. T. J. Fitzpatrick has been with this institution for twenty years and for the last twelve years has devoted his entire time to the exposition.

The Tuesday Musical Club

A small coterie of Pittsburgh and Allegheny women laid the foundation, in 1891, of the Tuesday Musical Club, which has grown to be one of the largest



GROUP OF WELL-KNOWN MUSIC LOVERS

Taken at the home of C. C. Mellor about forty years ago.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1, Carl Retter | 5, Charles D. Carter | 10, George Hetzel |
| 2, Fred Bussman | 6, Jas. McH. Reinhart | the artist. |
| 3, Charles W. Scovel | 7, Clement Teledoux | 11, Harry Algeo |
| 4, John Q. Everson | 8, H. H. Hoene | 12, William Orr |
| | 9, Farvey Patterson | |

musical organizations in the country. The first fortnightly meetings were attended by probably not more than twenty to twenty-five members. These meetings were quite informal and confined to members, who took part in the programs. In its second year the club met at "The Maples," the residence of Mrs. Christopher Lyman Magee, and with her aid the club took a mighty stride forward. A chorus class was formed and is under the direction of James Stephen Martin. An associate membership and a student membership has now been formed. An annual concert is given for some charity, and, for the past two years, a committee gives recitals each month in charitable institutions. A fund known as the Altruistic Fund has been formed for the assistance of young women who are struggling to get a musical education. The membership is 583, of which 200 are active and 383 associate. Many women of social prominence have served as officers, Miss Julia Morgan Harding held the presidency from 1891 to 1895, and her successors in office have been Mrs. Christopher Lyman Magee, Mrs. Lawrence Litchfield, Miss Anne Phillips, and Mrs. Charles Batchelor McLean. Mrs. Frederick W. McKee is the club's secretary.

This is the thirteenth season of the Apollo Club. Three concerts are given for the associate members each season, the best vocal and instrumental soloists in the country being engaged to assist the organization at these concerts. Sixty men constitute the active members, the associate members numbering 490. A feature of the present season's work will be a cantata for solo voices, chorus, orchestra and grand organ. The present officers of the club are: Dr. A. R. Matheny, president; Rinehart Mayer, director; Dr. E. M. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

John Duss, of Economy, Pa., came as a striking figure in the annals of this district. The surviving trustee of the community of Economy and a millionaire, his efforts to further popularize music in the county, before his national tours as a band leader, were unusual and picturesque. He gave many band concerts in the squares and parks of the city.

James Stephen Martin came from Chicago in 1893, and established himself in this community as a voice teacher. He has been very active in matters pertaining to vocal art, being the director of the Pittsburgh Male Chorus, Tuesday Musical Club Choral (women's voices), and the East Liberty Presbyterian church choir. Many singers in the choirs of local churches have studied with Mr. Martin. His studio is at 6201 Walnut street, East End.

The Pittsburgh Male Chorus was founded in the fall of 1906, for the purpose of creating a permanent organization in a new field of musical endeavor in this city, for the study and public rendition of serious works and part-songs for male voices. The active membership of the club is limited to eighty, largely composed of singers from the leading church choirs, and is made up of physicians, lawyers, office and business men, and mill workers.

James Stephen Martin was selected as musical director and in its brief existence the organization has become widely known. The directors are: D. Stanley Harris, James Stephen Martin, W. B. Lawton, J. A. Wood, Jr., Stephen C. Mason, Edward Vaughan, W. E. Porter, John A. Hibbard, Lacy S. McKeever, David Stephens, John Chappell and R. A. Smart.



James S. Martin

Ringwalt Choir Union and Allegheny Musical Association

The Ringwalt Choir Union has been in existence for twenty-two years and is actively engaged in giving glees, madrigals, part-songs, excerpts from light and standard operas and cantatas. It has done much for charity.



Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music

The Allegheny Musical Association was formed in 1889 and continued for fourteen years, giving in all sixty-one concerts, oratorios, and miscellaneous programs, in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny. It was a mixed chorus of one hundred voices. Its director, W. F. Lafferty, once assistant to Dr. Palmer in New York, is now director of the Orpheus Club, an organization of forty select male voices, in Bellevue and Avalon.



Miss Gertrude Clark

Miss Gertrude Clark, soprano, received most of her musical education at the New England Conservatory, Boston. After leaving the Conservatory, Miss Clark sang for a short time at the First Presbyterian church of New Castle, Pa., after which she came to Pittsburgh, becoming soprano soloist at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church. She is now soloist at the Second Presbyterian church. Miss Clark has appeared with the Damrosch, Herbert, and Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestras, and has also sung with the Mozart Club of this city, the Indianapolis Choral Society, the Rubenstein Club, of Cleveland, and the Syracuse Musical Society, of Syracuse, N. Y. The oratorios in which this singer has been heard are Haydn's "Creation" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Her studio is at Colonial apartments, Craft avenue.

Miss Olive Wheat, soprano and voice teacher, was born in Belleplaine, Iowa, and received instruction from some of the leading teachers of the country. She has sung in concert in almost every State in the Union while entour with the Schubert Ladies. Miss Wheat has been a soloist in the oratorios of "The Creation," "Elijah," "Messiah," etc., and also with a number of organizations, including the Pittsburgh Male Chorus and the Tuesday Musical Club Choral. Miss Wheat is now soloist at the Emory Methodist Episcopal church. Her studio is at 307 Wallace building.



Miss Olive Wheat



Miss Winifred Reahard

Miss Winifred Reahard has been for some time contralto soloist in the choir of the Point Breeze Presbyterian church. Prior to this engagement she held a similar position in the choirs of the Sixth United Presbyterian church and Christ Methodist Episcopal church. Aside from church singing her time is largely taken up with concert work.

Miss Adele Reahard, teacher of piano and harmony, for a number of years has been engaged in instructing pupils in this city. Much of her time is taken up with concerts and recitals. She makes a specialty of accompanying, having played for many of the best singers, teachers and violinists. Miss Reahard's studio is at 329 Pacific avenue.



Miss Adele Reahard



W. Yeatman Griffith

W. Yeatman Griffith, "basso cantante," was born in Cincinnati, receiving his musical education there and in Germany. His first big appearance was with the Cincinnati Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Vanderstucken. He has sung before many prominent musical organizations, and will sing one of the oratorios in New York City this winter. He has sung the "Messiah," and



Mrs. W. Yeatman Griffith

"The Seasons," and has appeared before the Mozart Club, the Tuesday Musical Club and the Edgeworth Club, of Sewickley.

Mrs. W. Yeatman Griffith was born in Hamilton, O., and, in 1894, her parents moved to Cincinnati, where she continued her studies. She was a soloist at the Cincinnati May Festival, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, in 1898. In 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith came to Pittsburgh, Mr. Griffith being engaged as bass soloist at the Third Presbyterian church. He later became di-

rector of the choir of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, his wife being soprano in the same choir. In the recitals given by husband and wife, Mrs. Griffith accompanies the entire program and assists her husband, also, in studio work. The residence studios of the Griffiths are at No. 822 South Negley avenue.



Miss Anne Griffiths

Among the voice instructors of the city who received their training abroad is Miss Anne Griffiths, who studied under leading masters in England. She was also a pupil of Mrs. Brown, of New York. Miss Griffiths has qualifications for instruction in all branches of vocal art. She was assistant to B. N. Foley, in Cincinnati, and conducted a large class in Dayton, O. She has appeared with the leading musical clubs of the country. For several years she has been soprano in the Shadyside Presbyterian church. Her studio is at 5535 Ellsworth avenue. 'Phone, Highland, 1383 (Bell.)

Sent to Germany at the age of twelve to study, Franz Kohler, violinist of the Mendelssohn Trio, has spent much of his life abroad. He studied under Carl Halir, of Berlin. Mr. Kohler recently appeared as concert-meister of the Festival Orchestra of Pittsburgh, before the Chautauqua Assembly in Cumberland, Md. During his many orchestral engagements Mr. Kohler has played under such directors as Edward Lassen, Walter Damrosch, Richard Strauss, Emil Paur and Victor Herbert. He is now assistant concert-meister of the Pittsburgh Orchestra.



Franz Kohler

Years of study in this country and abroad have equipped Harry G. Archer as a teacher of organ, piano and the theory of music. He was born in Bellaire, O., but received his early training in Columbus, O., where his parents removed when he was seven years old. His education was continued in Berlin, studying organ and theory three years under Dr. Reimann and piano under Professor Loeschorn. Mr. Archer came to Pittsburgh in August, 1891. Besides his regular teaching work he is organist and choir director of the First Evangelical Lutheran church, in Grant street. The programs he has arranged for Lenten services at this church have been looked forward to by music lovers. Mr. Archer has arranged and performed many sacred works hitherto not heard



Harry G. Archer

in this city. In conjunction with Rev. Luther D. Reed, Mr. Archer has arranged and published some works on church music, including "The Choral Service," "Season Vespers" and Psalter and Canticles. Mr. Archer has worked to make perfect and uniform the chanting of the old Gregorian psalm-tones.

His studio is at 406 Sixth avenue.



Carl Bernthaler

Schenley lawn. These were very well attended this being the first thing of its kind in Pittsburgh during the summer. Franz Kohler was the concert-meister.

Included in the faculty of the Von Kunits School of Music and Art is Otto Kegel. He received his first instruction under Frederick Schulze, chamber musician, in Dresden. At Hamburg he came under the tuition of A. Biederman, one of the most famous cornet virtuosi of Germany. Since 1893 he has been in America, playing first with Anton Seidl's Symphony Orchestra, then under Victor Herbert for eight years, and finally under Emil Paur. He has been a member of the Pittsburgh Orchestra since 1898. Previous to that engagement he was first trumpet in the grand opera performances at Havana, Cuba. He was also first and sole trumpet in the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra. He is an instructor in the trumpet and cornet.



Otto Kegel



Charles N. Boyd was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, in 1894, and immediately entered upon a musical career. He was business manager of the Mozart Club for ten years, and since 1903, has been instructor in sacred music at the Western Theological Seminary. Also, he has been organist at the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church for the past fourteen years, and there directs a chorus choir and a large Sunday School orchestra. He is conductor of the Cecelia Choir, organized for the study of ancient and modern music. For two seasons he was music critic of the Gazette-Times and devotes much time to writing on musical subjects. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Music Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial.



Charles N. Boyd



William M. Stevenson

Since 1884 William M. Stevenson has been an instructor of singing and piano in this city. He has held prominent positions as organist and director and many successful singers received their instruction under him. He is now an organist and director of music at the Sharpsburg Presbyterian church. Mr. Stevenson was a student at Buck, in Boston, and Graham, in London. His studio is at 204 Sixth street, opposite the Hotel Anderson.

E. G. Rothleder studied the violin with Emile Sauret and August Wilhemj, and the piano with Arthur Friedham, who is said to have been Liszt's most talented pupil. For a number of years Mr. Rothleder was first violinist in the Pittsburgh Orchestra. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the Pittsburgh Female Conservatory of Music, later being the head of the music department of the Greensburg Seminary. He is now in charge of the music department of the McKimmetas College, Saltsburg, Pa. His studio is in the Nixon Building.



F. G. Rothleder



Edward J. Napier

Edward J. Napier was born in England, in 1874, and for several years was a resident pupil with Frederic Archer, whom he succeeded at St. James Roman Catholic church Chicago. He came to Pittsburgh, in 1899, and was for two years assistant to Mr. Archer at the Church of the Ascension, and seven years as organist and choir-master of that church. He has played upwards of forty recitals at Carnegie Hall, and was for five years vocal and organ instructor at the Pennsylvania College for Women. He gave an entire week of organ recitals at the Jamestown Exposition. His address is at No. 550 Neville street.



Eugene Feuchtinger

A descendant of an old line of musicians, Eugene Feuchtinger has long been a voice teacher and pianist in this city. His grandfather was court music director to the Duke of Waldeck and his father held a life commission as chorister and organist from the King of Wurtemberg. Mancini, the best known pupil of Porpora, was the earliest teacher of the family. His training was received under his cousin, Ferdinand Langer, court director of the opera in Mannheim, Lamperti in Dresden, Shakespeare, in London, and John Howard, in New York. He devoted years to original research, and has written two books dealing with voice and technic, one of which is now in the publishers hands. Mr. Feuchtinger was for five years with Bethany College, six years with Hiram College, three years with Cumberland University, and is identified with summer schools in New York and Washington. His studio is at 5180 Cypress Street, East End.



Norman Hassler

Norman Hassler received his education in the rudiments of music at Mt. Union College, later studying vocal culture with S. C. Bennett of New York City. He joined the Schumann Quartet Concert Company, singing with this organization for six years, appearing in all the cities and larger towns in the United States and Canada. Mr. Hassler left this company to become director of music at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, which position he held for three years, coming to Pittsburgh as soloist at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church. He was there six months and left



Mrs. Norman Hassler

to become director of a large chorus choir at the Emory Methodist Episcopal church, remaining in that position two years. Miss Pearl Sleeth, the organist at that church later became Mrs. Hassler. Mr. and Mrs. Hassler then went to the Lincoln Avenue Methodist church for one year, and from there to the Fourth Avenue Baptist church for four years, where Mr. Hassler is soloist. Mrs. Hassler is soprano and choir leader at the Knoxville Presbyterian church. She is an organ pupil of Professor Broadberry, a piano pupil of William Oetting and a vocal pupil of Mr. Hassler and the Topping-Browns, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hassler have studied repertoire with James Stephen Martin under whose direction they have made a specialty of duet singing. Mrs. Hassler was last season the accompanist of the Tuesday Musical Club. Mr. Hassler has made a special study of the oratorios of "Armenius," and "Elijah." Mr. and Mrs. Hassler are teachers in the Liefeld School of Music, 117 West Ohio street, North Side, Pittsburgh.

Miss Geraldine Damon, contralto and teacher of singing was born in Boston and studied there five years under Mrs. J. H. Long; seven years with F. E. Burtols; one year in Paris under Bertram and Koenig, and also in London under Randegger and Fred K. Walker. She sang for four years in the Union church, Worcester, Mas.; three years in the Holy Trinity and Collegiate churches, in New York, and five years in the Christ Methodist Episcopal church, in Pittsburgh. She has appeared in concert and oratorio in the largest cities in this country and in Europe.

Sixth U. P. Church Choir

Charles Albert Graninger, a recent addition to the musical life of Pittsburgh, has been called to the position of organist and choir-master at the Sixth United Presbyterian church. He was for a long time a musical leader in Cincinnati, having held a professorship in the Cincinnati College of Music. He was also organist and musical director of the Second Presbyterian church there, and has been a pianist and teacher for seventeen years. The Orpheus Club, of Cincinnati, attained a national reputation under the direction of Mr. Graninger. He also directed the Apollo Club (male chorus), the Roosevelt Club, of Minneapolis, the Polyphonic Club (mixed chorus), of Covington, Ky., the Arion Club, of Columbus, O., and the Mendelssohn Club, of Cincinnati. In a letter, Charles P. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, expresses his appreciation of Mr. Graninger as an organist and choir-master.



Charles A. Graninger

Miss Ruth Hay, daughter of Major Samuel W. Hay, studied in Boston and Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Tuesday Musical Club. She succeeded Miss Henrietta Keil as soprano soloist at the Church of the Ascension four years ago. Miss Hay has been a soloist with the Apollo Club and Mendelssohn Trio, and has sung in "Mid-Summer Night's Dream" with the Pittsburgh Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. Miss Hay does not teach.



Miss Ruth Hay

Another member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Choir is Miss Jean Lang, who was engaged as solo contralto six years ago. She has appeared in concerts and oratorios, and her recital repertoire includes French, Italian, German and English songs. Her studio is at 2017 Forbes street, where she teaches voice culture and the art of singing.



Miss Jean Lang

The tenor of this choir is Walter Coleman Earnest. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and received his musical training in Cincinnati. He first sang in the Christ Cathedral, Louisville, and Christ church, Cincinnati, as soloist. Coming to Pittsburgh he has sung at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal and Grant Street Lutheran churches, and then going to the Sixth United Presbyterian church. He has appeared with the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra, and was with Schumann-Heink and Campanari at the May Festival, at Atlanta, Ga. Studio is at 509 Empire Bldg.



Walter C. Earnest

Louis H. Kennedy, also connected with the choir has traveled extensively through the middle West and South in concert tours, and has sung with such men as Evan Williams. He was born in Pittsburgh, in 1882. He has been winner in several Eisteddfods. His address is 5621 Hays street, East End.





W. K. Steiner

W. K. Steiner, organist, was born in Allegheny, June 9, 1874. His first position as organist was with the Grace Reformed church, Pittsburgh, later serving at the Trinity Lutheran and the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal churches, in Allegheny. He studied piano and theory in Dresden under Heinrich Gerner until 1899. Returning to Pittsburgh he was organist at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, until May, 1904, when he assumed his present position with the Rodeph Shalom Congregation. He gave fifty recitals at Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh, and was the only organist from this part of the state to play at the St. Louis and Buffalo Expositions. He is local examiner for and member of the executive committee of the Guild of Organists, of New York. He designed the new organ in the Rodeph Shalom, which is considered the finest instrument in America. He is also a concert pianist and composer.

One of the leading contraltos of the city is Edith Harris-Scott, who is "Welsh by birth, American by education, and Pittsburgher by choice." She has been in many out-of-town concerts and Chautauquas, and has appeared with Evan Williams and G. Miles. She also gives readings and has won distinction with the monologue "Caleb West." She is contralto at the Bellefield Presbyterian church, and is under the management of **John C. Dickson.**



Edith Harris-Scott



Ralph Butler Savage

Ralph Butler Savage has been living in Pittsburgh for three years, during which time he has been actively engaged as a teacher. He is an Easterner, having lived in Massachusetts almost all his life. His preliminary studies were pursued in Boston and Paris under American, French and Italian teachers. Mr. Savage numbers among his pupils many choir and concert singers. His studios are located in the Wallace building, East End.

George J. Morgen, pianist, organist and teacher, was born in Cleveland, but received his early musical education in this city, studying for three years with the director of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. He as just returned from three years' study in Berlin, with Jose Vianna da Motta, the Portuguese pianist, and Professor Egidi, organist and instructor, in the Royal Conservatory, in Berlin. His address is 5511 Claybourne street.



George J. Morgen

Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson came to Pittsburgh in 1896, to fill the position of soprano soloist in the choir of the Third Presbyterian church. During her residence in Chicago, prior to coming to Pittsburgh, she was soloist in Dr. Thomas' church, (McVicker's Theater), and in Dr. Hirsch's Temple. Mrs. Makinson has had wide experience in concert work as well, and has sung with many of the principal organizations of the country, among them the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. Mrs. Makinson is also well-known as a teacher, besides taking active part in the management of the Tuesday Musical Club, in which organization she has served for years in an official capacity. Mrs. Makinson is soloist in the First Unitarian church, where she has been for a number of years.



Mrs. Emma Porter Mackinson



Edward Vaughan

Born in Wales, Edward Vaughan came to this country fifteen years ago. He had won his honors as a tenor in a national eisteddfodd held in London. Settling in Pittsburgh, he was for six years at the East Liberty Presbyterian church and two years at Christ Methodist Episcopal church. He is now tenor at the Shadyside Presbyterian church. Mr. Vaughan has had much experience in cantatas and oratorios, and his repertoire includes cycles and songs. In his training, Mr. Vaughan spent three years in Italy.

Richard Knotts began the teaching of singing in the fall of 1900, his studio being at 502 Penn avenue. Many of his former pupils are filling positions in the church choirs of the city. Mr. Knotts has done solo work in many of the large cities of the United States, and was for a number of years bass at the North Presbyterian church, North Side.



Richard Knotts



Henry Kloman Schmidt

A native Pittsburgher, Henry Kloman Schmidt received the greater part of his musical education abroad, having spent a year at the Leipsig Conservatory and six years at Munich and Berlin. For three years he was assistant to Martin Krause. Mr. Schmidt has devoted himself particularly to teaching, although not to the exclusion of his pianistic development. His studio is at 204 North Negley avenue.

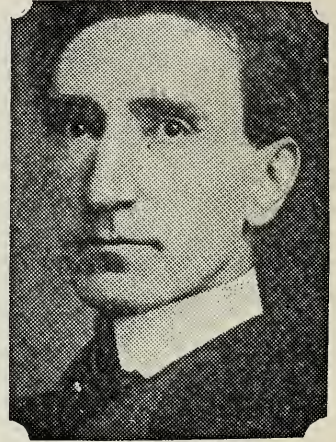


THE PITTSBURGH ORCHESTRA (Taken Season 1906-07)
Luigi Von KUNNS, Concert-Meister
EMIL PAUR, Conductor

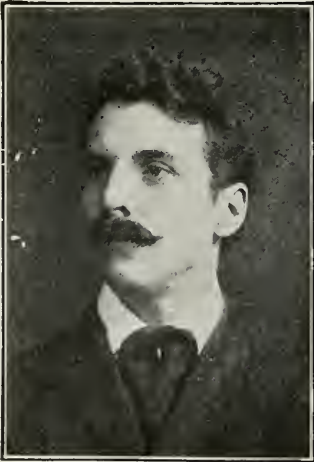


Charles Heinroth

Dr. Chevalier G. Ferrata, who but recently returned to Italy, was for a number of years actively engaged in Pittsburgh and Beaver College as musical director and pianist. His compositions took first prize in each class in the Art society competition at Carnegie Hall last June. Last year his native country bestowed upon him the degree of Musical Doctor, as well as awarding him the Grand Prix for his opera.



Dr. Chevalier G. Ferrata



Luigi Von Kunits

Luigi Von Kunits received his education, both musical and collegiate, in Vienna, where he was graduated from the University and the law school. He studied violin with Johann Kral, J. M. Gruen and Otakar Sevcik; theory with Dr. Anton Bruckner; musical composition with Franz Jaksch, and musical history with Dr. Eduard Hanslick the famous critic. He was the leader of the String Quartet of the Tonkuenstler Verein, when Johannes Brahms was its president. He was also director of the Ladies' Choral Society of Vienna. He came to the United States as assistant conductor and concert-meister of the Austrian Orchestra at the World's Fair. In the autumn of 1896 he was engaged as concert-meister of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, which position he held for eleven years. Simultaneously he was director of the singing department and taught classes in counterpoint and composition at the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. He is now at the head of his own school of music and

Charles Heinroth, the city organist at Carnegie Institute, became the organist and choir-master at the Church of the Ascension, New York, in 1896, together with the position as teacher of organ harmony and counterpoint, at the National Conservatory in that city. In January, 1905, he took charge, additionally, of the music at Temple Beth-El, Fifth avenue, New York. All three positions he resigned to come to Pittsburgh and take charge of the great organ at Carengie Institute.

art in South Highland avenue where pupils in all departments have the advantage of special free recitals and lectures. He is well known as a virtuosi on the violin, is a capable drill-master, and has done much for Pittsburgh with his annual series of chamber concerts.



Robert A. Morrow

Robert A. Morrow was born in New Cumberland, W. Va., and although he first took up the violin, he devoted himself more exclusively to the piano. He became a student at the College of Music at Cincinnati, and won the Springer Gold Medal from a class of more than seven hundred. On graduating, he became director of the music department of Otterbein University, Westerville, O. He then became teacher of the piano in the Duquesne Conservatory of Music, later taking charge of the musical department. He studied with W. H. Sherwood, continuing his studies under Heinrich Barth, in Berlin. Returning to Pittsburgh he established himself as a teacher of the piano. He was the first to introduce the Virgil-Clavier method in this city. His studio is at 4502 Fifth avenue.

The Wagner Quintet Club is composed of vocal and instrumental performers. The club accepts no professional engagements, but has, during the past season, given several private musicales for some worthy cause.



Wagner Quintet Club



Caspar P. Koch

For four and a half years Caspar P. Koch has been city organist of Allegheny, now, more properly, Pittsburgh, North Side. Mr. Koch has the distinction of playing in the first Carnegie Hall ever built, and on the first grand organ ever given to the public by Andrew Carnegie. The first city organist for the North Side was Leonard P. Wales, who served only six months. Then came H. P. Ecker, whose tenure of office was fourteen years. Mr. Koch then obtained the appointment. In the North Side Carnegie Hall free organ recitals for the public are given each week. On October 1, Mr. Koch is giving an evening with Pittsburgh composers in honor of the Sesqui-Centennial. More than 1800 organ recitals have been given in this hall.



Henrietta Bowlin

John R. Roberts, baritone, for a number of years has participated in many high class concerts in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He has sung roles in a number of standard oratorios, but is best known through his interpretation of old English and American ballads and the folk songs of Germany. For several years Mr. Roberts has held the position of solo baritone in the choir of the Thir Presbyterian church. His address is Buckingham Apartments, Craft avenue.



John R. Roberts



Emma Johanna Baumann

A well-known lyric soprano is Miss Emma Johanna Baumann. She was born in New Castle, Pa., and made her first public appearance at the age of six. She began her musical studies very early in the New England Conservatory of Music, under the supervision of Signor Augusto Rotali, at the same time singing under the direction of George Chadwick. She has held positions with the Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, the Highland Presbyterian church, the North Presbyterian church, and for the past three years has been at the Shadyside Presbyterian church. Miss Baumann has done a great deal of concert and oratorio work, and has played the leading roles in the operas "Brian Boro" and "Robin Hood." She is connected with the Brockway Lyceum Bureau.

John Colville Dickson, as a school teacher in Cincinnati, studied singing at night for five years. He taught sight-reading classes, being a disciple of Tali Easen Morgan. He then entered the Cincinnati College of Music, taking up voice, theory and conducting, finishing in the spring of 1902. During his student days, in Cincinnati, he was a member of the Odean Stock Company, playing the romantic roles in "Cricket on the Hearth," "The Doll's House," "As You Like It," "The Romancers," "The Rivals," and a "Night Off." He created the role of Lord Bunstock in a comedy, "Belles and Beaux," written for him by Dolores Chase. He has since studied with H. Howard Brown, of New York, one of Jean Reszke's assistants. His studio is at 431 Atwood street.



John C. Dickson



J. Vick O'Brien

D. Stanley Harris, basso, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, and began musical work as alto soloist in the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, in 1886. He has been soloist in the East Liberty Presbyterian church, First Methodist Protestant church, St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal church, and Holy Rosary Roman Catholic church. He is now soloist at the Second Presbyterian church, and is president of the Pittsburgh Male Chorus.



D. Stanley Harris



Frank Milton Hunter

Frank Milton Hunter, tenor, a native of Pittsburgh, went to Florence, Italy, and for three years studied under the celebrated Vannini. For twelve years he studied in London with those admitted masters of voice culture, Cave, Alberto Randegger, Hon. R. A. M.; William Shakespeare, R. A. M.; Albert Fox, A. R. A. M., and Angelo Mascheroni. Mr. Hunter has appeared in concert and oratorio, at Crystal Palace, Steinway Hall, St. George's Hall, St. James' Hall and Victoria Hall, London, and in most of the principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland. During the past eight years Mr. Hunter has been engaged in giving instructions in voice production and the art of singing. His studio is at 1244 Fifth avenue.

Charles Wakefield Cadman, organist and composer, was born in Johnstown, Pa., in 1881, and has been a resident of Pittsburgh for eighteen years. He has written and published sixty-four songs, fifty piano pieces and five organ compositions. Among his unpublished works are two trios, one large choral work, two comic operas, a song cycle and an American Indian suite for voice and piano. He is the Pittsburgh correspondent for the New York Musical Courier and a contributor to other leading musical journals of the country. He is organist at the East Liberty Presbyterian church. He lives at 1124 Ross avenue, Wilksburg.



Chas. W. Cadman



Otto Merz

Howard J. White was born in Providence, R. I., but for six years has been a resident of Pittsburgh. He has sung in the East Liberty, North and Shadyside Presbyterian churches, and in the synagogue of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom. He had a part in the "Pirates of Penzance," and is a member of the University Glee Club. The Morewood Apartments, Center avenue, is his residence.



Howard J. White



Albert D. Liefeld

Albert D. Liefeld, born in Wisconsin and educated there and in Ohio for parochial school teacher, organist and choir-master. He came to Allegheny in 1887, and for a time was organist and choir-master at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. He is now at the First German Evangelical Protestant church in East Ohio street, North Side, in the same capacity. He was organizer and director of the Haydn Mandolin Club, and organized and is director of the Liefeld Orchestra. Mr. Liefeld taught for a number of years in the East Liberty Y. M. C. A. and Shadyside Academy clubs. For several years he has had charge of the vocal and instrumental



music at the Allegheny High School. He has appeared with Opie Read, Captain Richmond Hobson, Captain Jack Crawford, Fred Emerson Brooks and other notables, and several of his compositions have been played by Victor Herbert (with the old Gilmore Band), Sousa, Creatore, Mendelssohn Trio, and the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra. He also wrote the Oriental music for the "Irish Arab," set to music six poems by Captain Jack Crawford, composed a choral which has been incorporated in the new English hymnal of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and other States, besides many songs and piano works. He is now instructor of the String Instrument Club at the Pennsylvania College for Women, a member of the Prize Singers' Male Quartet, and instructor of piano, mandolin, guitar and banjo. He wrote the music for the song, "Here's to Old Pittsburgh," which is being played by bands and orchestras and sung in honor of the Sesqui-Centennial. His residence studio is at 318 Amber street, East End. 'Phone, Highland, 3740-J



Miss Lucille Miller

One of Pittsburgh's youngest singers in Miss Lucille Miller, solo soprano at the Point Breeze Presbyterian church. She is a pupil of E. Ellsworth Giles, and has appeared lately on several important programs with the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra. Her residence is at 4901 Friendship avenue.



Ida Bernice Cole

Miss Ida Bernice Cole, soprano, was born in Portsmouth, O., and was a student under B. W. Foley and Miss Helen Hinkle of Cincinnati.

She sang with the Apollo Club, in Cincinnati, and played the viola in the Ladies' Cremona Stringed Orchestra, of that city. She was soprano at the Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, and soloist at the First Presbyterian church, Covington, Ky., and Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Cincinnati. She teaches voice culture at 155 North Craig street.



Mrs. Chas. F. Kimball

For years a leading soprano in Indiana, Mrs. Charles Farrow Kimball, is now a resident of Pittsburgh. In Indianapolis, she sang in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church and the Jewish Synagogue, which congregations demand an exceptionally high standard. Church singing, however, has only been a part of her musical activity, as she appeared with the Maennerchor and Symphony Society, of Indianapolis. She received her training with Franz Bellinger, of New York. On coming to this city, Mrs. Kimball joined the choir of the Third Presbyterian church as soloist. She is an experienced singer in oratorio work, her rendition of the soprano role in the "Messiah" being especially a matter of comment. Her address is 5723 Fifth avenue. Bell 'phone, Highland 9121.



Miss Amanda Vierheller

Miss Amanda Vierheller was born in Pittsburgh, studied under the best local teachers and was well known as a church and concert singer before going abroad for further study under European masters. In Germany she filled important concert and opera engagements. Her last year abroad was spent in London, where she had the privilege of studying with and being assistant to Herr Raimund von Zurmuehlen. Since her return to Pittsburgh she has done important work in con-



Miss Julia Gibbons

Muehlen. Since her return to Pittsburgh she has done important work in con-

certs. She is now teaching, her studio being at 31 Jackson building.

Miss Julia Gibonsky, who was born in Pittsburgh, has likewise studied under local teachers, who, recognizing her talents as a pianist, advised her to go to Berlin for further study. She spent two years with Professor Jedliczka, at the Stern Conservatory, and three years as a pupil of and assistant to Teresa Carreno. Since her return she has appeared before the Art Society. She is pianist of the Rubenstein Trio and is devoting much time to teaching in the studio she shares with Miss Vierheller, 31 Jackson building, Sixth street and Penn avenue.

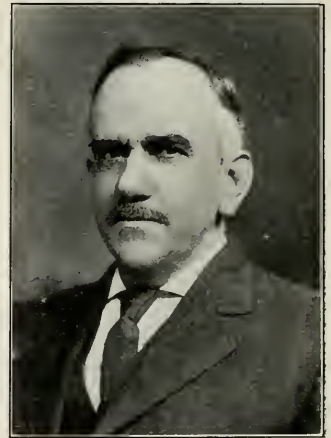


William H. Oetting

done considerable work in opening new organs in this vicinity, besides being actively engaged in teaching at his studio in the Wallace building, East End.

William H. Oetting first studied under his father, Edward Oetting, who was from 1866 to 1886 organist and choir-master of the German Evangelical Protestant church, Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. He was organist of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church at the age of seventeen. In Europe he studied the piano with Hucheson; composition with Boice; organ with Dr. Reiman and Professor Egidi, in Berlin. On returning to this city he became organist of the Wilkinsburgh Presbyterian church, later going to the Point Breeze Presbyterian church. Since May he has been organist and musical director at the Shadyside Presbyterian church. Mr. Oetting has been frequently invited to play at Carnegie Institute recitals and has

Alonzo H. Brockett is a familiar figure to music lovers, being a member of the executive committee of the Mozart Club, and manager of concerts and lectures. He was for many years ticket treasurer of the Pittsburgh Orchestra and formerly a baritone in the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, North Side, St. Andrew's and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal and the Shadyside Presbyterian churches, and director of the choir at the Church of the Ascension.



Alonzo H. Brockett



Chas. P. Mustin

Charles Price Mustin, organist of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was born December 26, 1877. He is accompanist of the Mendelssohn Male Choir, and was an organ soloist at the Jamestown Exposition during the week of June 17, 1907. The organ of the Christian Science church consists of four manuals, pedal, echo-organ and chimes, containing fifty-three speaking and sixty-five mechanical stops. It was pronounced by E. H. Lemare to be the finest orchestral organ in the country.



Morris Stephens

Morris Stephens was born in South Wales. As a boy soprano he never lost a prize at the Eisteddfods. He came to Pittsburgh in 1882, later returning to London for special study with Randegger and Shakespeare. He was a student under Mehan in New York; Root, in Chicago, and others. He began teaching in this city in 1891. Mr. Stephens has sung tenor roles in oratorios for the Mozart Club, and also several choruses in South Wales. He was the director of the Cambrian Glee Club of Pittsburgh, and the Schubert Male Chorus. As tenor soloist and director he has been connected with the Third Presbyterian church and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. He is now in charge of the music at the Sixth Presbyterian church. He is also first tenor and director of the Tancred Male Quartet, and is a teacher in the art of singing. His studio is in the Bissell Block.

The well-known Pittsburgh contralto, Miss Christine Miller, has filled more important out-of-town engagements than any of the city's singers. She has been a soloist before the Art Society of Pittsburgh, with the Pittsburgh Orchestra under Victor Herbert, and Emile Paur. Last season she was soloist with David Bispham in the "Vicar of Wakefield." She sang with the Harmonic Club at Cleveland; the Apollo Club, at Chicago; the Oberlin Musical Union, and the Thomas Orchestra, at Cleveland; the Philharmonic, at Minneapolis, and the Mozart Club, in Pittsburgh, besides thirty-one other engagements. She has also been heard in the "Dream of Gerontius" and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony." She is to sing the Bach B Minor Mass with the Chicago Apollo Club, this being her third consecutive appearance with this organization, and will shortly fill a week from St. Paul to Winnipeg. She was for six years soloist at the Bellefield Presbyterian church, and for the last six years has been acting in the same capacity at the Third Presbyterian church. Her business address is the Pittsburgh Academy.



Miss Christine Miller



Miss Marie Sprague

After the death of Professor Simeon Bissell, the head of the Curry Conservatory of Music, Miss Marie Sprague, who was his first assistant for many years, and who, during his long illness, successfully took charge of his classes, decided to open the Bissell Conservatory, Inc., with assistants in the different branches. Miss Sprague was for five years soprano in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. The Bissell Conservatory is in the Bissell Block, Seventh avenue and Smithfield street.



Leo Oehmler

Leo Oehmler, teacher of piano and violin, and well known as a composer and writer on musical subjects, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1867. He began the study of music and painting at the age of seven, and in 1885, entered the Royal Conservatory at Sondershausen, Germany. After his graduation there, he matriculated at the Stern Conservatory, at Berlin, where he remained two years, studying violin under Emile Sauret; piano under Radecke and Bussler. Felix Meyer, court violinist to the German Emperor, was his instructor for a year. It is chiefly as a composer and teacher that Mr. Oehmler is known. Very nearly two hundred compositions have come from his pen. His ability to inspire others with enthusiasm was discussed in a lengthy review of his work by "Music and Musicians." His studio is at 237 Fourth avenue.

Herman Mueller was born in the Rhine country, Germany, in 1872, and received his first instruction on the violin from his father, who was a burgomaster and cappellmeister. At the age of sixteen he attended a military academy in Berlin, and later the Royal Conservatory of Music in Leipsic. He became a member of the Hans von Buelow Orchestra, in Hamburg, with which he came to the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893. Since then he has been a member of orchestras under Thodore Thomas, Walter Damrosch, Victor Herbert and Emil Paur. This is his ninth season with the Pittsburgh Orchestra, playing violin, viola and basson. He is teaching in the Liefeld School of Music, in the Mutual building, North Side.



Herman Mueller



J. M. Henricks

J. M. Henricks, the well-known piano dealer, is now located at 723 and 725 Liberty avenue, second floor, where he is operating one of the most successful music stores in the city. He has been in the business for 16 years, four of which he spent in the leading New York piano factories, learning piano construction in all its branches. His is the only successful piano wareroom in the city, on the second floor, and because of that fact he is enabled to offer pianos of high grade at moderate prices, inasmuch as he pays low rent and small expense. Mr. Henricks started in his present business about a year ago and has made a phenomenal success of it. Prior to that time he was a partner and general manager of the Henricks Piano Company, Limited. He makes a specialty of the Packard piano, as a leader, and also carries the Poole, R. S. Howard, Clarendon, and A. J. King, always having from 30 to 35 instruments in stock.

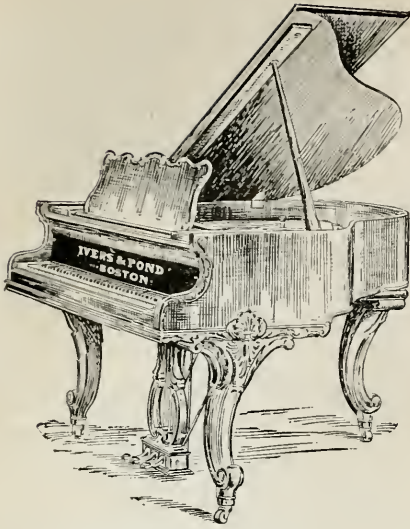


Long associated in a business and artistic way with the development of music in Pittsburgh is the Bechtel Music House, of which Volkwein Brothers are the proprietors. Music lovers have long been familiar with the store at 516 Smithfield street. This house was founded more than thirty years ago by F. Bechtel, well known in his day as a musician. This was at a time when Pittsburgh was just beginning to wake up to the necessity of cultivating the fine arts, and this music house has kept step with the rapid growth in the advancement of music. J. C. and R. G. Volkwein succeeded to the management of the firm, and through their efforts even greater progress has been made. The celebrated Miller piano has won thousands of friends for the house. The purity of tone of this matchless instrument appeals at once to the artist, and

for this reason the Miller piano is a familiar sight on the concert stage. This instrument is also to be found in the homes of the discriminating music lover, winning through sheer merit a pre-eminence in the Greater Pittsburgh district. This house is the headquarters for York & Sons' and Besson & Company's band instruments, besides carrying a full line of phonographs and supplies. Artistic repair work on all instruments is also a feature, while mail orders are no small part of the ever-growing business. The Volkweins are musicians and are in a position to fully appreciate the needs of students and performers. Bell 'phone, 2530 Grant.

Pennsylvania College for Women

No educational institution in this district occupies a higher position than the Pennsylvania College for Women. This is a college of which Pittsburgh is justly proud, embodying as it does the best traditions of the city, and, in fact, Western Pennsylvania. Its graduates are in every part of the United States. The college provides an able faculty, good courses, careful physical and social training, and generally the advantages which can be secured only in a woman's college. As an adjunct to this institution is Dilworth Hall, a preparatory school for girls. Here is provided a college preparatory course and a modern language course. Often, the difficult problem of where to send the young woman and girl has not been settled until the eleventh hour, when the seminaries and colleges of the country are beginning their autumn terms. These two institutions commend themselves to parents who wish to give their daughters every possible advantage where their studies will be wisely directed and where their student life will be well rounded out. The finest type of American womanhood is the college ideal. Communications should be addressed to Henry D. Lindsay, President, Pennsylvania College for Women, Woodlawn Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.



The Ivers & Pond, Boston, represents the highest type of piano construction, and in tone, action and case work is unexcelled. For these points of merit and their phenomenal durability most of the leading musical schools use Ivers & Pond pianos, and in what is probably the largest musical institute in the world, the New England Conservatory of Boston, over 300 Ivers & Pond pianos are in use, and over 43,000 are used throughout the world.

No list of leading pianos would be complete without the name of Decker & Son, of New York, founded in 1856 by the late Myron A. Decker, and continued by his son, Frank C. Decker, who recently has added his son to the Decker forces, thus

showing three generations of Deckers in the development of the famous Decker tone, a purely musical tone, so much admired by the world's prominent musicians. Over 26,000 of these pianos are in use.

In 1875 William Schaeffer produced his first upright piano scale, and so successfully developed his piano that in 1878, at the World's Fair, Paris, he received a diploma of honor for its tone and general excellence of construction. His piano has been improved continually and is made in a large factory near Chicago, Ill., and is popularly known as "the Best in the West." Over 40,000 have been made.



The Schubert Pianos, which the Henricks Company also handle are of unquestioned merit and over 37,000 have been made. The Henricks Piano Company, Ltd., carry one of the largest and most varied stocks in the city in Grand, Upright and Player Pianos in various designs, such as Louis XIV, XV, XVI, Florentine, Mission, etc., or special designs are obtainable, made up in all the fine woods including all the different veneers and shades of coloring in mahogany, walnut, oak, etc. To those interested a visit to the Henricks Piano Company, Ltd., will be amply repaid.

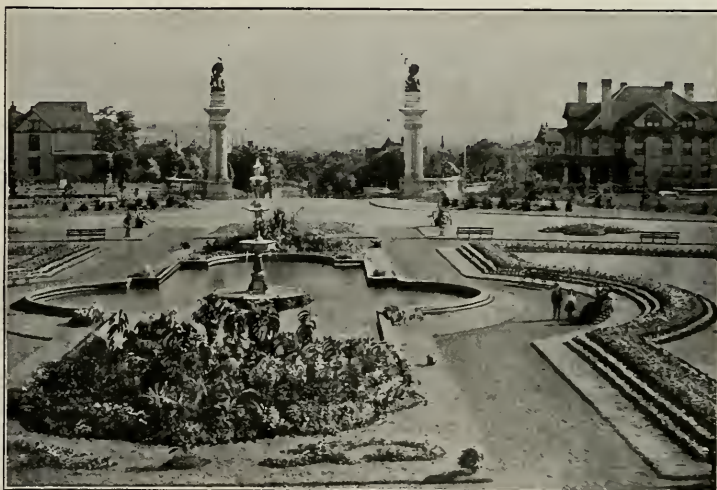


John R. Henricks

Pittsburgh is noted for its numerous and magnificent musical instrument houses, the founding of many dating away back into the last century. Among the largest and oldest exclusively piano, player piano and organ house is that of Henricks Piano Company, Ltd., 611 Smithfield street, whose founder, John R. Henricks, has been in the piano and organ business over 35 years, and the many thousand "Henricks" pianos and organs used in the homes and public places testify to the popularity and reliability of this old house.

Besides their own piano the house represents leading makes, such as the Ivers & Pond, Decker & Son, Schaeffer, Schubert, Steiner, etc., and carry a large stock in their warerooms at 611 Smithfield street.

Credit is due Albert D. Liefeld, the musician, for compiling the musical data for this Souvenir.



ENTRANCE TO HIGHLAND PARK

HERE'S TO OLD PITTSBURGH

March - Song

Sesqui-Centennial Celebration 1908.
Words By H. Brownfield Scott.
Music by Albert D. Liefeld.



Dedicated to
Hon. George W. Guthrie
Mayor of
Greater
Pittsburgh.






Song Publishing Co.
Mutual Bldg.
West Ohio St., North Side
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ship has proved a most happy one, as the first public playing of the piece evidenced. During his engagement at the Exposition, Sousa had his band play the music of the production. It was received with unstinted enthusiasm. The song is dedicated to the Honorable George W. Guthrie, the first mayor of Greater Pittsburgh, and has received the hearty approval of the Committee on Music of the General Committee of the Sesqui Centennial. The music has been arranged for bands and orchestras. The cover design a facsimile of which is shown here, is emblematic of the spirit which prompted the production, and alone is worth many times the price of the song. The chorus runs:

"Here's to Old Pittsburgh! Glad are we
to be
Where forges ring
And toilers sing
In tuneful harmony.

Here's to old Pittsburgh, the workshop
of the world!
Where skill and brawn
Count for the man,
And Worth's flag is unfurled.

The song is published by the
Song Publishing Company, 117
Ohio St., West, North Side, Pitts-
burgh, Pa. For sale at all music
stores. Sent by mail, postpaid,
on receipt of price, 25 cents.



H. Brownfield Scott



Albert D. Liefeld

Breathing the spirit of the city triumphant a Sesqui-Centennial song, "Here's to Old Pittsburgh" makes its appearance and tells in swinging verse and infectious music, of the love and loyalty that prompted this great celebration. It is a Pittsburgh song by Pittsburghers, and for Pittsburghers, and promises to live long after the celebration of the civic birthday has passed into memory. As a general thing, songs written to fit occasions are dreary counterfeits of inspiration. These always lack "the tang of the soil," bear evidence of eleventh hour hack work, and a most patent effort to force an enthusiasm which is not felt. In "Here's to Old Pittsburgh" there is a genuineness, aside from the merit of its verse and melody, that brings the hearer to his feet. It is a home song, composed jointly by a newspaper man and a musician. The words were written by H. Brownfield Scott, of the Pittsburgh News Agency, who knows this city like a book. The music is by Albert D. Liefeld, conductor of the Liefeld Orchestra.

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PROGRAMME

Sunday, September 27

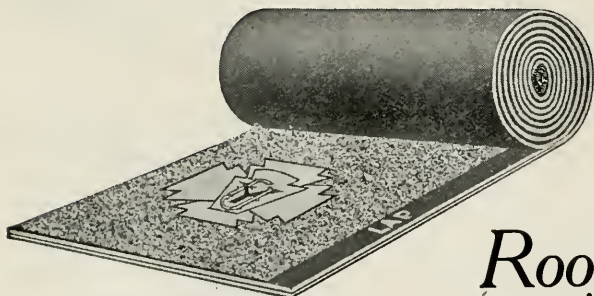
7 A. M.—Ringing of all church bells throughout the city.

9:30 A. M.—Spécial exercises by all Sabbath schools.

10:45 A. M.—Special services in various churches, attended by fraternal, military, educational, civic and other organizations.

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2:30 P. M.—Union meeting at Nixon Theatre, attended by the Mayor and Cabinet, other city officials; members of city councils and invited guests from abroad. Dr. S. B. McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh, will preside.

4:30 P. M.—Open air services from Court House steps conducted by Rev. S. Edward Young.

7:45 P. M.—Neighborhood services by congregations of churches in various localities in the city.

Monday, September 28.

3 P. M.—Exercises at Block House under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Unveiling of Washington tablet.

8 P. M.—Official reception by the Mayor and members of city councils at Duquesne Garden.

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Tuesday, September 29

Sesqui-Centennial day at the Pittsburgh Exposition. Special exhibition and program of music by Pittsburgh composers, including the works of Stephen C. Foster and others.

Wednesday, September 30

10:30 A. M.—Magnificent Marine parade. To be formed on the Monongahela river, between the Point and Lock No. 1. Route direct to Davis Island dam, returning at 5:30 P. M. Pageant to be led by Thomas W. Jacobs, full-blooded Indian, and great great grandson of "Cornplanter" the noted Indian chief who was with the French at Braddock's defeat. Jacobs will be surrounded by 30 Indians in canoes, who have been brought from the "Cornplanter" reservation in Warren county, Pa.

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Following the Indians will come different rafts and boats, including a representation of the first steamboat, the "The New Orleans," the whole to constitute an immense fleet, showing the progress that has been made in navigation from the early days to the present time. Captain James A. Henderson, admiral. Flagships—"Duquesne" and "Lowrey."

Thursday, October 1

10:30 A. M.—"Greater Pittsburgh Day" parade over the following streets: Form at Federal and Ohio streets, North Side; to Federal street, across Sixth street bridge, to Sixth street, to Liberty avenue, to Fifth avenue, to St. Pierre street, Oakland, where reviewing stand has been located, and where the parade will disband.

Line will consist of commercial, manufacturing, transportation, educational, labor, semi-military, military, and legislative divisions. Manufacturing

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North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Bell and P. & A., 49 North

division consists of floats representing the various industries that have made Pittsburgh famous. The transportation division will consist of floats showing the development of transportation from the time of the founding of the city to the present day. Educational division will contain floats representing the development of learning from the time of the log cabin school house to the modern university. Labor division consists of representatives of various labor organizations in Greater Pittsburgh, together with eight floats showing the different crafts. The semi-military division includes different uniformed and fraternal organizations; the military division, which has the right of line, is composed of local companies of the National Guard and Battery B. The legislative division will include ten carriages containing representatives of the Supreme court of the United States, the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, the Superior court, the courts of Allegheny county, members of the legislature, and Pittsburgh councils, all of which bodies contributed to the creation of a Greater Pittsburgh. Chief Marshal, General S. M. B. Young, retired as lieutenant general of the United States Army and a native of Pittsburgh; Adjutant, Col. John P. Penney, to be accompanied by a staff. The guest of honor in the line

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of march will be Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States; Governor Edwin S. Stuart and staff; Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and other state officials; General Horace Porter, of New York.

Friday, October 2

A. M.—Laying of cornerstone of Soldiers' Memorial Hall in Oakland. Principal address by General Horace Porter.

A. M.—Laying of cornerstone of University of Pittsburgh in Oakland. Principal addresses by Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks; Governor Edwin S. Stuart, and State Treasurer John O. Sheats.

P. M.—Balloon race.

Saturday, October 3

Horse races and sports at Schenley park, music and other attractions.

During the week there will be a special exhibit of Colonial relics and pictures at the Carnegie Institute. Anniversary Day will be celebrated November 25 by a mass meeting at the Exposition building hall.

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